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BRITAIN SEARCHES CLOSELY FOR MEN LIABLE TO SERVICE

Long Explains Revisions Resulting in Big Acquisitions to Army

CALL 18-YEAR-OLDS

But They Won't Be Sent Abroad for Another Twelve Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, in a statement on recruiting, said that the Government had been able to adopt nearly all Lord Derby's suggestions. A Cabinet committee has been continuously revising and reducing the lists of reserved occupations and exemptions and so secured more men. In some cases, all bachelors have been released for military service.

Mr. Walter Long announced that women were replacing many men in munition-making, farming and commercial work. Over 250,000 had been found for the last. The Government was also investigating the case of men going to the coal-mines to escape military service.

The result of all these changes was that the army would get a very large number of men. The Government also proposed to bring registration to date.

He vigorously denied that attested married men have been unfairly treated. They must have known that they would be called on to serve.

It had been decided to call up the 1st group, boys of 18, so as to augment the home forces. They would not be sent abroad till they had reached the age of 19.

Steps would be taken to alleviate hardships arising from enlistment, including contracts and leases.

Mr. Walter Long concluded: "The Government is doing its utmost to bring the war to a final and successful conclusion. We have striven to do our duty to our heroes at the front."

Mr. C. Addison, Assistant Secretary of the Munitions Department, said that the Ministry of Munitions is investigating the number of men of military age working in munition factories who could be replaced by women.

Sir Edward Carson, opening the debate, said that he believed the Derby scheme to be a mistake. He advocated compulsion for every man in the country.

Three Trains Collide At Cleveland, Ohio

Seventeen Persons Killed, 25 Injured in Disaster During Fog

Reuter's Service

Cleveland (Ohio), March 29.—Three trains collided in a fog. Up to the present, 17 persons are known to have been killed and 25 injured.

British Aero Squadron Bombs Bir-el-Hassanah

Burns Camp of Canal Expedition, Throwing Turk Infantry Into Panic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Suez, March 28.—A British air squadron dropped forty bombs on the Turkish base at Bir-el-Hassanah, a hundred miles from the Canal, burned their camp and severely damaged their waterworks. An airman attacked the Turkish infantry in the rear and threw them into a panic. All our aeroplanes returned safely.

The Weather

Overcast, damp and misty weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 53.0 and the minimum 49.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 58.6 and 29.3.

Chang Hsun Favors Yuan Calling General Movement To Forcibly Suppress Rebels

South Still Demands Abdication But Is Willing To Negotiate; Bomb-Throwers at Work in Canton

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 30.—Considerable mystery surrounds the negotiations which are reported to be proceeding between the Government and the rebels. According to Chinese reports, following the cancellation of the monarchy, Li Yuan-hung, Tuan Chi-jui and Hsu Shih-chang despatched a telegram to the South, demanding the cessation of hostilities, but, a few days later, the monarchist press began to suggest that there was probably no truth in the report.

Now, however, the Peking Gazette learns from a reliable source that a reply has actually been received to the telegram in question. According to the Shuntien Jih-pao, a telegram was sent to the South in the name of Li Yuan-hung, Hsu Shih-chang and Tuan Chi-jui by a certain energetic high official, without their consent; at least, without the consent of Li Yuan-hung and Tuan Chi-jui.

The utmost secrecy is being observed as regards the contents of the reply, but it is reported that drastic punishment of the leading monarchists and the abdication of Yuan Shih-k'ai are among the rebels' terms of peace. The wording of the demand for abdication is not so insistent as that demanding the punishment of the monarchists, which is regarded in high official circles as meaning that the rebels are willing to come to terms.

Urge Yuan To Use Force

Meanwhile, the monarchist papers are publishing telegrams from various high provincial officials, including Chang Hsun and Ni Shih-chung, the Chiangchun of Anhui, calling for a general movement to suppress the rebellion by force of arms, if the rebels dare to make other demands beyond the cancellation of the monarchy.

It is reported that the Chiangchun of Shantung has also forwarded a similar telegram, while the monarchist papers predict that a long telegram from Tuan Chih-kuei, the Chiangchun of Fengtien, who is a staunch monarchist, will shortly be published.

A reliable report from Yunnanfu says that there has been a lull in the fighting on the various fronts. The rebels demand the abdication of Yuan Shih-k'ai, but appear to be willing to negotiate.

Szechuen Calls Halt

Chengtu, March 29.—The Szechuen authorities have issued instructions for hostilities to cease, pending further orders from Peking.

Robbers, taking advantage of the absence of the troops who have gone south, are still making trouble in many places, stealing rifles and levying blackmail. Two mail-boats were recently robbed below Chungking.

The situation at Penghsien is reported to be much better.

Bombs In Canton

Hongkong, March 30.—The Chung Ngoi San Pao reports that a revolutionary has bombed police station No. 9 in Canton, seriously damaging it.

At 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, three bombs were thrown in the western part of Canton City, another at Chingyuen Street and another at Fung-loi Bridge. Three men were injured at Taiping Lee Kwan. Soldiers have been despatched to maintain order.

Sun Yat-sen Comes Back

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, March 30.—According to the Peking Jih-pao, it is known in official quarters that the Government intends to order new elections for the Lifayuan and not to confirm the members of the Citizens Convention as members of the Lifayuan.

The Chung-kuo-hsin-pao, Mr. Yang Tu's paper, learns that Sun Yat-sen recently left Japan for Tsingtau.

Yuan Ko-ting, eldest son of Yuan Shih-k'ai, is now staying at Tangshan, near Peking. The rumor that he is leaving for Germany is a pure invention.

Gen. Lung Chi-Kwang's Wire

The following is a telegram from General Lung Chi-kwang and the Governor of Kwangtung, Chang Min-chi, in reply to Messrs. Wu Ting-fang, Tong Shao-yi and other representatives of the Cantonese community in Shanghai:

"Kwangtung has been for the last few years occasionally invaded by floods and various other distressing events, and its normal condition has not yet been restored. You gentlemen by your message show you think much for your mother province. I, Chi-kwang, have stayed for years in this province and having cultivated a good friendship and feeling with the native citizens here, of course I will do all my best to maintain peace so as to fulfill my duty and ward against any unex-

(Continued on Page 2)

ALL MEDUSA'S CREW RESCUED DURING GALE

Admiralty Compliments Destroyer Lassoo on 'Fine Piece of Seamanship'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—An Admiralty communique states: The crew of the destroyer Medusa was taken off by the destroyer Lassoo, despite the very bad weather, without any casualties. This was a fine piece of seamanship.

Our destroyers, while dealing with the enemy's patrol vessels, were attacked by air-craft, but suffered no damage.

The following prisoners were rescued from the enemy's patrol trawlers which, in a previous communique were reported to have been sunk: Four men from the Otto Rudolf and sixteen from the Braunschweig.

Italy Requisitions Germany's Vessels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil, under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that Italy has requisitioned the German vessels lying in Italian ports.

Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Secretary to the Admiralty, said: "There are 44 German vessels in Brazilian ports, 12 in the Argentine and 8 in Uruguay."

Another Dutch Ship Is Sunk; All Saved

Two More British and One Danish Also Destroyed; Only Small Craft

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—The British steamer Empress of Midland (2,224 tons; Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.) has been sunk. The crew has been landed at Maasluis.

The British steamer Eagle Point (5,222 tons; Norfolk and North America S. Shipping Co., Ltd.) and the Danish steamer Harriet (1,372 tons; Dmps. Heimdal) have been sunk.

The Dutch steamer Duiveland (1,297 tons) has been sunk. All on board have been saved.

Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:—

1. Waltz "The Girl in the Taxi" Gilbert
2. One Step "Everybody's doing it" Snyder
3. Waltz "Passion Flower"..Zulueta
4. One Step "Popularity".....Cohan
5. Waltz "Luna" .....Lincke
6. One Step "That Loving Rag" Adler

Mr. A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

New Style British Rifle Grenades and Trench Periscopes

At the left is shown one of the new British rifle grenades, now issued to the troops at Salonica. The grenade is put on the end of the ordinary service rifle and fired in the same manner as the ordinary bullet. The grenade explodes upon impact. At the right is the new collapsible periscope, constructed of two mirrors held together with a collapsible steel framework.

WORST STORM IN 40 YEARS SWEEPS U. K.

Roads and Railways Blocked, Towns Isolated; Ten Inches of Snow

Reuter's Service

London, March 28.—Ireland in the United Kingdom has done much damage.

The combination of snow and wind is unprecedented. It will be days before the full effects are known, owing to the interruption of communications.

Roads are blocked, villages isolated and farm-work and the collieries suspended. The ten inches of snow in Birmingham is typical of the conditions existing in the north.

Trees blocking the rails have stopped the tram-cars in London and in other cities. The conditions are worst on the railways, where there is a tangle of broken wires on the tracks and trains are compelled to move very slowly, with men with flags on each train.

Troops returning to the trenches took twenty-three hours on the journey from Aberdeen to London. The hurricane is described as being as fierce as on the night of the Tay Bridge disaster, when the wind blew at the rate of 150 miles an hour. There has been no such interruption of the telegraphs for 40 years.

Reports of many fatalities are coming in from various parts of the country. Sailing-ships and small-craft have been wrecked on the coasts.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Mar. 31
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Apr. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Apr. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 6
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru Apr. 8
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M.** Apr. 1
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Apr. 8
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Apr. 11
Per C.M. s.s. China.....Apr. 17
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 1
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Apr. 3
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Apr. 30
** To connect with s.s. Tacoma Maru at Yokohama, Japan.

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on March 17, was due at Yokohama on March 26 approximately and is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow, per C.M. s.s. China.

The English mail of February 24 was due at Hongkong on March 29, and here on April 2, per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya.

Messrs. E.I. Ezra And J.McDowell Again On Central Stores Board

Mr. Ezra and Mr. H. H. Girardet Accept New Seats On Anglo-Java Board

Once again, after the Central Stores and the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders which was to have been held in an endeavor to settle the difficulties which had arisen as a consequence of the happenings at the annual meeting will not now be summoned.

At the annual meeting, Mr. H. W. Daldy, one of the directors, drew attention to what he considered had been slighting treatment of the chairman (Mr. Brodie A. Clarke) and himself. His opposition led to Mr. J. McDowell losing his seat on the board.

Mr. E. I. Ezra then refused to allow his re-election to go forward and this, in view of certain matters the company will have to settle this year, made the position appear decidedly awkward. It is now learnt that Mr. Daldy voluntarily tendered his own resignation.

When the matter of filling the vacant seats on the board came up, Mr. Ezra asked that, first of all, Mr. McDowell should be invited to rejoin the directorate and, this done, he also came in again.

Another item of interest in connection with local share company affairs: We understand that Messrs. E. I. Ezra and H. H. Girardet have been invited to take seats on the Anglo-Java Board of Directors and have accepted. It will be recalled that at the annual meeing of the Anglo-Java shareholders, on proposal of Mr. McDowell, seconded by Mr. Noel, a resolution was adopted increasing the directorate by two members. These new places have now been filled as above.

Economic Conference Of Allies Will Watch China's Trade Closely

Mr. Ainscough Asks For Information from Interested British Firms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 28.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Walter Runciman said that the question of preserving and extending British trade in neutral countries will be considered by the committees which will inquire into the problem of certain important branches of British industry after the war.

Mr. Ainscough, who visited China on behalf of the Board of Trade, has been in close touch with important British firms trading in the Far East and he would be glad to receive any further information they cared to supply. British trade interests in China will certainly be carefully recognised by the allied economic conference, at which it is more than likely Japan will be represented.

MORE SUMMONED BY PORTUGUESE CONSUL

Two Sons of Mr. C. J. da Silva Charged with Resisting Authorities

As a result of the stormy session among the Portuguese on Tuesday, more persons were called before Consul-General Barjona yesterday and placed under bond. They were Francisco da Silva and Luiz, his brother. The two are sons of Mr. C. J. da Silva, the attorney who is now undergoing a prison sentence for being connected with the publication of pamphlets attacking the consul general.

The two boys were charged with resisting the authorities with firearms on the night of their father's arrest. On this occasion the elder da Silva fired nine shots at one of the consular officers who was trying to serve him with a summons. The boys were placed under $120 bond each yesterday, their surety being furnished by Mr. J. Marques da Silva. They are to have a hearing later. Their father is yet to be tried on the charge of firing at the consular officers.

Mr. J. Batalha de Freitas, Portuguese Minister at Peking, who came to Shanghai to try to fix the quarrel, had a conference yesterday with twelve leaders of the Portuguese colony here. The men presented their side of the controversy to the minister and appointed a committee of five to take the matter in hand.

Word has been received that Dr. Rego, an attorney of Macao, leaves Hongkong on April 4 to come to Shanghai and defend Mr. C. J. da Silva on the firearms charge. Mr. da Silva held many prominent posts in Macao before moving to Shanghai in 1914.

Drive 6 Zeppelins From Eastern Coast

War Office Took 'Appropriate Action' with Aeroplanes But Won't Say What

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—The first mention of a Zeppelin raid on the East Coast, which was attempted and frustrated on the 19th, was made in the House of Commons, today, when Mr. F. Bennett-Goldney, M.P. for Canterbury, asked if British aeroplanes drove six Zeppelins off from the East Coast on the 19th. Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, stated that reports were made on the 19th that Zeppelins were off the coast. Certain appropriate action was taken and aeroplanes went up. That was all that it was desirable to say.

Mr. Tennant stated that, while the question of material was still difficult, the hope of being able to deal with Zeppelins was higher than ever before.

VERDUN 3rd STAGE ENDS IN COMPLETE FAILURE OF KAISER

Under Tremendous Strain Attacks Become Only Intermittent

FRENCH OFFENSIVE

Assuming Initiative, Capture Big Section Of Avocourt Wood

REDOUBT IS TAKEN

Germans Lose Heavily, Besides Leaving Numerous Prisoners Behind

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 29.—The third stage of the battle of Verdun has developed itself from March 14 to date. After the complete failure of the Germans in the Vaux region, on March 11, the struggle was particularly acute on the left of the Meuse.

On the 12th and 13th, there was an artillery bombardment, without any infantry action. On the 14th, there was a very violent German attack on the Bethincourt-Cumieres front. The enemy were repulsed on the 15th on this front as a whole.

On the 16th, the Germans were repulsed, after a strong attack against Mort Homme. The enemy attempted a diversion, without success, by renewing their offensive on the right wing, east of the Meuse.

All their attacks in the region of Vaux failed. Then the enemy enlarged the front of attack on the left side of the Meuse and led their strongest attack against the Avocourt-Malancourt front, where the French troops have been in possession since the autumn of 1914.

Repulse All Attacks

The Germans succeeded in occupying Avocourt Wood and gained a footing on Haucourt Crest, but they could not debouch and, since the 22nd, they have continued their artillery action, without pursuing their objective otherwise than by intermittent infantry attacks, all of which have been repulsed, with great loss to them.

On the 29th, a short attack enabled the French troops to carry part of Avocourt Wood and an important work fortified by the Germans. The enemy have, however, brought up important forces for the capture of Verdun and have called on more than two fresh divisions since the 14th.

From all the information we have gathered, it is obvious that the enemy have sustained considerable losses since the beginning of the battle. It is possible to estimate at 27 the number of enemy divisions engaged in this fighting, most of which have had to be reconstituted.

Corps Loses Two-Thirds

A German army corps lost two-thirds of its officers and men and it was necessary to resort to the 1916 class to fill the gaps. Despite this, certain re-constituted companies have only 120 men, instead of the normal 200.

The Bavarian Division, brought up on the Malancourt front on the 18th and sent forward on the 20th, to assault Malancourt Wood, suffered so severely from the French fire that it has already been replaced.

The German attacks are becoming more intermittent and prove, whatever the enemy's intentions may be, that they have been greatly weakened by the considerable strain sustained since February 21 and ending in a complete strategical failure.

French Start Offensive

A French offensive move in the region of Verdun forms the feature of the official communique issued this afternoon: The Germans attempted no further infantry attacks west of the Meuse, but their bombardment was intense on our front Bethincourt-Mort Homme-Cumieres.

Then, after a violent artillery preparation, we vigorously attacked Avocourt Wood and captured the south-eastern portion to a depth of more than 300 meters and also an important redoubt which the Germans had strongly fortified. The Germans made a violent counter-attack, with a brigade of fresh troops and were completely repulsed. They lost heavily and left numbers of prisoners in our hands.

French bombers, northward of Avocourt, made progress during our adjoining attack, especially occupying the German cross-trenches. Meanwhile, the French batteries in the Argonnes bombarded the German works and there was intense mutual artillery activity east of the Meuse and in Woevre.

PRESSURE ROUND RIGA BALANCED BEFORE VILNA

Germans Feverishly Fortifying Latter as Russian Position Improves

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 28.—The more the left German flank presses in the region of Riga, the more strenuous our advance south and west of Dvinsk, with the double object of hindering the enemy's offensive against Riga and of carrying our line on to the Vilna roads. The latter fact deprives the enemy of the possibility of making an energetic attempt at Pilotzk, or in a northerly direction and creates a favorable point of issue for our northern offensive.

The feverish construction of fortifications round Vilna confirms the German fears concerning the eventuality of our issue before that town.

Peking, March 26.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated March 25, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation. In the Friedrichstadt region, our scouts, having crossed the Dvina, captured a German machine-gun.

On the Jakobstadt sector, the Germans counter-attacked in considerable forces at Augustinhof, but were successfully repulsed. Our advance is developing north-west of Lake Vargunek.

At Dvinsk, our troops, having repulsed several enemy counter-attacks, are advancing. South of the Dvinsk region, the fighting is continuing.

In the region to the north of the borough of Vidzy, on the sector Meshkele-Klipy, north-west of Lake Sekli, during the night of March 23, violent fighting occurred, developing at several places into hand-to-hand fighting. In spite of the enemy's heavy fire, our troops determinedly rushed all the defences.

On the sector of Klipy, the German counter-attack was repulsed. At many points, our artillery is bombarding the enemy's positions, preventing them from repairing damage to their works.

Fighting is continuing between Lakes Narotsch and Vishnevskoe. Our troops ejected the enemy in the region of Bliznik-Mokriza from the woods which had been strongly fortified and completely surrounded by wire defences.

According to supplementary information, during the engagements which took place on March 18, twenty-one of our troops, in the region north-west of Postavy, captured two German officers and 180 men. In the region of Lake Narotsch, they took 18 machine-guns, 26 field and 10 hand bomb-throwers, two mine-throwers, a fifteen centimeter mortar, four searchlights, 637 rifles, one case of bombs, 300 hand-grenades and 12 carts of war material.

The Turkish front.—Our advance is continuing.

In Persia, south of Lake Urmia, we dispersed several mixed detachments of Kurds and Turks.

Chang Hsun Favors Force

(Continued from Page 1)

pected trouble. I hope you gentlemen will kindly favor me with your esteemed advice from time to time."

(Signed) Lung Chi-kwang,
Chang Min-chi.

Advise Yuan To Retire

Szechuen people to the number of 1,583 in Shanghai led by Mr. Chu Pa-wei sent a telegram to Yuan Shih-k'ai yesterday strongly demanding that he should retire from the presidency at once. The telegram follows:

"Ex-President Yuan: The cancellation of the monarchy shows that you yourself recognise that what you have done was against the law of the land. Thus you have lost entirely your administrative power of this country and you are now a political enemy of our people. You should resign at once and let the Vice-President take your place. If you do so the indignation of the people towards you will all be abandoned and the situation of the country will be saved."

Chekiang Gentry Protest

The Chekiang gentry here numbering [illegible] have sent a circular telegram to the chambers of commerce, the press, educational societies and other societies throughout the country protesting against the so-called peaceful settlement and retention of Yuan Shih-k'ai in the presidency. They urge the people of the whole country to pull Yuan down.

Fukienese Want Independence

Fukien merchants held a mass meeting in their San-Shan Guild in Foochow Road yesterday noon to discuss the situation. The guild was crowded to suffocation and was wholly for the maintenance of the Republic. It concluded with three hearty cheers of "Long live the Republic of China," and a telegram was sent to the Governor and Military Commissioner of Fukien requesting them to declare independence.

Sweeney of the Foreign Legion Going Back to Fight for France

New York, February 28.—It is not very often that a man has the experience of having a bullet pierce his lung and of still being ready to resume his position in the battle line.

Not the least deterred by such an experience, Charles Sweeney, the young American, who for thirteen months fought in the French trenches, will return to France, anxious to hear cannon and rifle.

Sweeney was one of the first of the many Americans to join the Foreign Legion when the war began. He was the only American advanced from the ranks, and today he wears on the lapel of his coat a small red ribbon—the Legion of Honor—the highest honor bestowed by the French.

Lieutenant Sweeney received his injury in the Champagne battle on September 28. For four months he was in the hospital hovering between life and death. He is now on a three months' furlough, and expects to return to the trenches on May 1.

Lieutenant Sweeney is a graduate of West Point and has spent much of his time abroad. He is married to a Belgian girl. His wife and children are now in Paris.

Chinese Press Reports

The Min Yi Pao:—The whole south and west of Hunan have been captured by the Republican soldiers. Yuan's army retreats whenever it meets the Yunnan-Kweichow army. A section of the Kweichow soldiers have already arrived at Siangtang and their pioneer troops have occupied Chuchow, only a few hours from Changsha by the Changsha-Chuchow branch of the Kwangtung-Hankow Railroad.

The Sin Wan Pao:—The Yunnan-Kweichow troops have retaken Nachi, a distance of 20 li from Luchow. They have also taken Pienshu and are now besieging Chikiang.

The Eastern Times:—Chow Tseuchi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Chu Chi-chien, Minister of Interior, have tendered their resignations.

The China Times:—Chungking is reported to be in danger.

RESULTS OF CONFERENCE OF ENTENTE IMMEDIATE

Resources of All Will Be Common Property; Basis Of World's Future Activity

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—Reuter's Agency learns, on the best authority, that the impression gained by the British members of the allied conference in Paris is that its immediate results will be far-reaching and immediate, especially as regards the co-ordination of plans for common action. Nothing was more significant than the earnest desire of all the delegates to subordinate purely national interests to decisive victory.

Paris, March 29.—The representatives of the eight Powers allied against the Austro-German Bund have just held in Paris a conference which, after two days' deliberations, has voted unanimously and without one objection resolutions asserting their absolute community of views and solidarity of interests and confirming all the measures taken to realise unity of action and unity of front from military, economic and diplomatic points of view.

The above resolutions create an intimate and durable alliance. They ratify clearly the London covenant. They will have as an advantageous consequence that the negotiations will be led hereafter, even with regard to neutral Powers, as by a single Power, representing more than half of the world's population.

Henceforth, instead of several national wars, there will be only one—that of the allies. Financial resources, war material and forces will all be in common.

No negotiations will be necessary to settle distribution. A statement showing the resources, of any and every nature, will be drawn up and, whatever the nations to which they belong may be, they will be applied to any front where they are necessary.

The alliance concluded in the war will survive in peace. The resolutions passed by the conference will form the basis of the future activity of the civilised world. They will lead to victory and at the same time will set forth the rules which may govern the future peace when the time comes.

A new conference will meet soon to propose measures fit to realise economic solidarity. A permanent committee will be constituted in Paris to reinforce, co-ordinate and unify means of preventing fraudulent revictualling of the enemy. A central office will be created in London to settle for the common benefit all questions regarding freight.

The newspapers agree that the conference marks the foundation of a lasting alliance between the nations participating. It signifies not only the ratification of the pact signed in London, but also the determination of the allies to conduct negotiations with neutrals in unison.

CINDERELLA

The dress rehearsal of Cinderella took place last night and a number of friends were privileged to see the final stages of many weeks of hard work.

Cinderella is opera pure and simple and therefore the chief thing is the singing. Madame Thue has gathered together a crowd of vocalists that would hold their own in the best circles. Mrs. Sartz, Mrs. Goldman, Miss Cowen, Mlle. Jouravel and Mr. Tipple were all in fine voice and a musical treat may safely be anticipated.

Quite a feature of the performance is the variety of really clever dancing for which the Misses Newcomb are responsible. The play is beautifully dressed and thanks to the artistic sense of Mrs. McMichael affords a pleasing color scheme. Something quite effective may also be expected in the way of scenery.

BRITISH BUDGET, APRIL 4

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—The Budget will be brought before the House of Commons on April 4.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
FAMED FOR 50 YEARS
Sold in the by all Chemists and the Country.
Beware of Imitations.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

ITALIANS AGAIN RALLY FROM FORCED RETREAT

Concede 400 Yards at Gorizia Then Counter-Attack And Advance; Big Captures

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, March 28.—Desperate fighting in the vicinity of Gorizia is announced in the official communique issued today. It lasted for forty hours and raged most fiercely on the heights north-westward of the fortress.

The Austrians, after an intense artillery preparation against Grafenberg, which already had been damaged by storms, launched a violent attack, with great forces, but the Italians resisted on both wings and there was a hand-to-hand fight in the center, the Italians retiring 400 yards and losing 30 prisoners. The Italians made a counter-attack and advanced, taking 100 prisoners and much war material.

Obituary

Master of Balliol

Reuter's Service

London, March 29.—The death is announced of the Master of Balliol.

Mr. W. Delany, M.P.

Reuter's Service

London, March 29.—The death is announced of Mr. W. Delany, Nationalist Member for Ossory, Queen's County, Ireland.

INDIANS TO ENGLAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—Official.—It has been arranged that parties of Indian officers from the Indian cavalry now in France shall visit England. Each visit will cover a week.

ACQUIT TELEGRAAF EDITOR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 28.—The editor of the Telegraaf has been acquitted.

Guard against any possible germs of any kind from any source by using

CARNATION CREAM

(from contented cows)

Place before your family a Clean, Pure Cream, which they may drink with no ill effects.

CLEAN-PURE-SWEET

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents

Union Building, corner of Bund and Canton Road.

BOASTS 850 MEMBERS

Plans for a New Association Building; Ten Buddhist Priests Newly Joined

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, March 27.—The Young Men's Christian Association here has just closed the most successful membership campaign in its history. It went into the campaign hoping to increase its membership from 650 to 800 and at the end of the month's campaign the number stood at 838 and since then it has risen to more than 850.

The campaign workers were divided into eight teams of eight men with a captain and a secretary for each team. The campaign slogan was "eight teams of eight men each and all working for eight hundred members." Among the teams, captains and workers were the President of the Silk Guild, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Secretary in the Police Commission, Chief Auditor of the Salt Gabelle, the president of the large private law school of the city, the leading lawyer of the city, and many other prominent citizens. Altogether it was the most representative group of workers the Association had enlisted in its service to date.

A feature of the campaign was the splendid work of some of the team workers. The man who won first place in the number of members secured closed his record with eighty-six. Four others secured more than fifty members. The unique and unusual feature of the campaign was the coming of ten Buddhist priests, giving a total of fifteen priests altogether. These were brought in by the abbot of the famous Lin Yin Temple near the city. The abbot himself renewed his standing as a sustaining member.

Plans for a new association building for the work here have been given to hardware, plumbing, and door companies and work on the building will begin in the early fall if plans go through. A modern four storey building is planned. It will occupy a splendid site, in the remodeled Manchu city, which was a gift of the Government to the Association. The building will contain the usual features of such buildings as are found in Shanghai, Tientsin, Foochow and other cities of China, and will add greatly to the efficiency of the work.

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TO CRUSH PRUSSIA, IS HOPE OF BONAR LAW

Blood and Treasure Spent In Vain, He Says, If Militarism Survives

AIMS AT TRADE TRIUMPH

Would Break Germany's Commercial Grip on Western Russia and Italy

London, February 19.—"If militarism according to the Prussian standard is not crushed by this war, nothing will prevent a repetition of the present catastrophe, and civilization in Europe will go down before barbarism, as did that of Rome. All the outpouring of blood and treasure which the war involves will have been in vain of the piling up of armaments which preceded this conflict is to go on undiminished afterward."

These were the words of Andrew Bonar Law, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, to The New York Times correspondent. Mr. Bonar Law was in his room at the Colonial Office, which occupies one of the wings of the largest block of Government offices in Whitehall, having on one side the Foreign Office and on the other the Home Office. The Secretary's room is as large as a small public hall, the most commodious office occupied by any Minister. It is plainly but comfortably furnished with easy chairs, sumptuous bookcases, couches, and tables, and a huge map of the world showing how the sun never sets on the dominions of which the Minister is spokesman and guardian. There are maps of all the British overseas possessions, and one of the mural adornments is a photograph of the "cathedral of giant trees," Vancouver, behind the chair occupied by the Minister.

Mr. Bonar Law is one of the men who have made good during the war. A tireless worker, he is a member of the war council which is now directing the war, and he seeks no other position. He is above all political intrigue and centred in his work. He is one of the five most important members of the administration, ond if the British people were now talking party politics he would be described as the leader of the largest party in the House of Commons, that of the Conservatives.

Late Entrance Into Politics

The colonial Secretary is a remarkable product of British political life. He is a Scotsman, born in Canada, and spent his early life in the stern and unromantic city of Glasgow as an iron and steel merchant. He retired from business at 40 and took up politics. Few men who have changed from business to politics at that age have made such deadway. Joseph Chamberlain is the most notable example; but while he was engaged in business he was at the same time immersed in municipal politics and was Mayor of Birmingham long before he entered Parliament.

Bonar Law entered Parliament in 1900. He soon made himself prominent in the House by his knowledge of commercial question, and his gift of lucid speech, and in 1902 he was appointed Under Secretary of the Board of Trade. When Chamberlain started his tariff movement Bonar Law became one of his principal lieutenants, and threw himself wholeheartedly into it. He was made leader of the Conservative Party in 1911, and met all the requirements of a fighting party chief.

As soon as war was declared he loyally supported the Liberal Government, and restrained his followers from embarrassing the Government. When the coalition administration was formed in 1915 Bonar Law became Secretary for the Colonies. As a member of the Cabinet he has shown great common sense and good judgment. He plays an important part in the War Council. It is said that it was due to his persistency that the evacuation of Gallipoli was carried out, and 100,000 British troops saved from an impossible position. He has acted as Deputy for the Prime Minister as leader of the House of Commons on numerous occasions, and has shown skill and capacity in handling that exacting assembly.

His reputation in the country is higher today than it ever was. He inspires confidence and has risen to the height of every situation he has had to face. He has no showy gifts. He is a forceful and fluent speaker, and—what counts for most in the House of Commons—has character. He is one of the outstanding personalities in British political life today and will be heard of after the war is over.

Mr. Bonar Law looked rather lonely, sitting at the smallish desk in the huge room and smoking a cigar. He is 57, which is less than the average age of British Ministers. His manners are quiet and genial. He is above medium height, slender in build and quick in movement, with dark hair and moustache. He has blue eyes, and the aspect of his face betokens a shrewd and wholesome nature. He speaks in a quiet voice which sometimes sinks into a whisper. He was reluctant to give his views on the war and said that the most interesting questions I wished him to discuss were those upon which he must be silent.

As a member of the war Council it is known that he has favored a decisive policy; so I asked him if he was satisfied with the present direction of the war on behalf of Great Britain and her allies.

Sees Allies More United

"The direction of the war," he said "has at all events greatly improved. We in this country have concentrated direction into fewer hands, and we are linking up with our allies and endeavoring to get that unity of control which the enemy possesses. We must never forget," he said, reflectively, "that democratic countries are always at a disadvantage in prosecuting a war. Take ourselves; we were not prepared for war except for defense at sea. We were not organized for war. Plunged into this conflict suddenly and unexpectedly, as we were, it was inevitable that there should be mistakes and muddles and delays. Organizing for war does not mean merely gathering together great armies, training and equipping them. It means that all departments of the national life have to be brought into national unity and organized on a war basis. This takes time; perhaps it has taken too much time; but at any rate we have now changed our point of view about everything. We are living in a war atmosphere. Nothing matters except winning the war."

"It is suggested," I said, "that England is not putting her men in the field fast enough.

"Our armies in the field," he replied, "in proportion to our reserves are as great as those of any of our allies. Our reserves are growing, our new recruits are being rapidly trained, and there will be no lack of reinforcements for the fighting line. Although I have never considered that the voluntary system was best in a war like this, after we have [illegible] so far I would have liked to see Britain go through the war without resorting to compulsion. It is a proud achievement to be able to enlist nearly four million volunteers and to find that six millions have offered; and, after all, the compulsory element will be small in proportion to the total.

No Anxiety About Munitions

"We have now no anxiety about munitions. We are gaining in strength every week, and the superiority in munitions and, indeed, in all forms of organization which was the result of previous preparation which our enemies enjoyed at the beginning of the war is now, I believe, rapidly diminishing."

As Minister for the Colonies, Mr. Bonar Law naturally takes pride in the assistance voluntarily rendered by the overseas dominions.

"Remember," he said, "that the dominions were under no obligation to send a single man. We hear a great deal about the loyalty of the dominions to the mother country, but it is not a question of loyalty of, say, Canada to England, or of England to Canada, but a question of common loyalty to the empire and their faith in the cause of freedom for which we are fighting. If it were a Canadian question in dispute between Canada and Great Britain, Canadian loyalty would be on the side of Canada. To Overseas dominions have altogether and spontaneously taken a big view of the war, and their response has been magnificent. Canada is preparing to place half a million men in the field; Australia will contribute 10 per cent. of her population, and the comparatively small commonwealth of New Zealand more. The West Indies and Newfoundland, our oldest colony, came forward with fine contingents, and every part of the empire has given fine examples of patriotism."

India, of course, which has also come handsomely to the help of England, is not within the province of Mr. Bonar Law's office.

The Minister is immensely gratified at the record of South Africa.

"There forces," he said, "are now fighting the Germans in East Africa, having driven them out of German South Africa. General Smuts is Commander in Chief of the joint forces, about half of which consists of South Africans."

The selection of General Smuts, Premier Botha's colleague and lieutenant, was due to the initiative of Mr. Bonar Law.

The Colonial Secretary has no scruples about the employment of colored troops, whose discipline under British officers he compares favorably with that of any other soldiers. "Colored troops from the West Indies," he said, "have gone to the front. The British Empire has many millions of colored men. Some of the Africans are superb fighters, but the number who can be trained to take part in European warfare is limited."

Thinks British Resources Ample

I asked Mr. Bonar Law if he thought Great Britain would hold out financially.

"I have little fear on that score," he said. "Our resources, although not inexhaustible, are so great that they have not yet begun to feel the strain. We can, I am sure, go on longer than our enemies drawing upon our stored-up wealth and productive resources without straining our capacity to pay or reaching the limit of our self-sacrifice." I raised the question of the apparent feeling against the Government and the criticism to which it is subjected.

"One great disadvantage which a democratic country has in case of war," he said, "besides having to adapt itself to war conditions, is to face the freedom of opinion which persists. The Government is attacked and unable to make a defense without revealing things which must be kept secret. The larger the number of people who can have a say on the conduct of the war, or who have power to criticise those managing the war, the more difficult it is to carry it on. I believe that if the Government in this country were based on the same broad lines today as in the time of the Napoleonic wars, when the Government was in the hands of the few, and the people were not consulted, the result might have been different.

"The people in Germany today have no means of making their opinion felt or their grievances known. They are under an iron heel and must grin and bear it; but in England you find things said and expressions of discontent with the Government which are not possible in any other country involved in the war. People get impatient, living in a war atmosphere, and they are easily misled. In war the only test is success, and no Government can be popular which does not win victories."

Economic Entente After the War

As Mr. Bonar Law is keenly interested in economic questions, I asked him if he contemplated an economic entente among the Allies after the war.

"I do," he replied. "It will not be easy, but the war will have changed all our relations. I believe the war has settled our fiscal controversy. Before the war Germany had secured a firm hold of Western Russia by a system of 'commercial penetration,' giving her control of the manufactories and industries of Poland and the frontier provinces. Germany had practically taken over the commercial development of Russia. That in the future must be in other hands, chiefly in those of France and England. German commercial influence had been growing in Italy; it was not unfelt in France; in England it was strong. Germany will be driven out of many markets be force of circumstances. Never again will we compete with her on unequal terms, as before. The Allies will very probably enter into an economic entente with each other, and the British Empire will have to rely more on its own resources; and the war will have shown us how this can be done.

"I think it probable that there will be a period of industrial activity after the war, and, although one does not wish to speculate on these matters, there may be a reaction afterward. Munition work has revivified British engineering and multiplied our productive resources. The pressure of the war in which we are fighting for our national existence has brought about a complete remodeling of our factories. It has stimulated invention, forced reforms, and shown us what the nation can do when strung up to its highest pitch of energy. It proves our power of adaptability, which was never so evident before, and suggests that when the time comes for changing the character of our production to suit peaceful pursuits we shall be capable of effecting the transition without loss of time."

America in a League of Peace?

"Do you think the war will make any change in the relations between Great Britain and the United States?"

"On possible change might come if a league of peace were formed to prevent a repetition of the present calamity; and, it so, the United States must naturally be an important member of that league."

Mr. Bonar Law, who is not an idealist, but rather likes to deal with concrete problems, would not commit himself as to the kind of league he had in view.

"If it were an armed league," he said, "the United States would have to be stronger in order to play its part in the international police force, whose duty it would be to keep the world in order. Rules and conventions for the regulation of war are entered into in times of peace. When war comes, and belligerents disregard them it is only powerful neutral nations which could ever attempt to maintain their observance. Such intervention has not happened in the case of this war, and in future, unless there is a serious limitation of armaments, there will be no force strong enough to see that international conventions are observed, or that a repetition of present horrors is made impossible.

French Ambulance Corps on Foremost Line of Conflict

Owing to the large number of recent casualties, the French have established ambulance corps on the immediate front. By this arrangement first aid may be administered without delay to the wounded. It is believed that this innovation will result in the saving of many lives, especially in cases where blood vessels are severed and the injured are in need of immediate treatment.

HELP BELGIUM REBUILD

American Architects Will Respond To Appeal of Nation

New York, February 24.—Belgium has asked for aid from the architects of this country in planning the rebuilding of her ruined cities at the close of the war. This was the announcement recently made by James Sturgis Pray of Cambridge, Mass., president of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

"I do not want to urge upon our organization any action that every member does not feel that he would like to aid in personally," said Mr. Pray at the time. "M. van de Swaelmann, for Belgium, approached me in this matter, and said that it was the desire of all those of his countrymen who are interested in the matter that, if fortune granted to the stricken nation the direction of its reconstruction, our advice should be sought.

"I told him them," continued Mr. Pray, "that I felt sure every one of us would feel proud to receive such a request, and I am glad to see that you are so willing to respond to the plea for help."

The American Society of Landscape Architects has been recognized during the past year by the American Academy at Rome to the extent that one of its members is now on the Board of Trustees there. The society has also sent a student to the academy, Edward G. Lawson of Cornell University, who won the scholarship of $1,300 offered for the best plans drawn. The scholarship is for one year.

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THE KING'S MESSENGERS DIFFER, ACCORDING TO RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

Famous Writer Relates His Experiences With Two Romantic Figures

HOW LONDON HAS CHANGED

Number of Women In Uniform Most Surprising Novelty Noted

By Richard Harding Davis

On returning to London for the fourth time since the war began, but after an absence of months, one finds her much nearer to the field of operations. A year ago her citizens enjoyed the confidence that comes from living on an island. Compared with Paris, where at Claye the enemy was within fifteen miles, and, at the Forest of Montmorency, within ten miles, London seemed as far removed from the front as Montreal. Since then, so many of her men have left for the front, so many of the enemy's airships have visited her, that she seems a part of it. A year ago an officer entering a restaurant was conscious of his uniform. Today anywhere in London, a man out of uniform, or not wearing a khaki armlet, is as conspicuous as a scarlet letter box. A year ago the lamps had been so darkened that it was not easy to find the keyhole to your street door. Now you are in luck if you find the street. Nor does that mean you have lingered long at dinner. For after 9.30 nowhere in London can you buy a drink, not at your hotel, not even at your club. At 9.30 the waiter whisks your drink off the table. What happens to it after that, only the waiter knows.

A year ago the only women in London in uniform were the nurses. Now, so many are in uniform that to one visitor they presented the most surprising change the war has brought to that city. Those who live in London, to whom the change has come gradually, are probably hardly aware how significant it is. Few people, certainly few men, guessed that so many positions that before the war were open only to men, could be filled quite as acceptably by women. Only the comic papers guessed it. All that they ever mocked at, all the suffragettes and "equal rights" women ever hoped for seems to have come true. Even women policemen. True, they do not take the place of the real, immortal London bobby, neither do the "special constables," but if a young girl is out late at night with her young man in khaki, she is held up by a policewoman and sent home. And her young man in khaki dare not resist.

In Paris, when the place of a man who had been mobilized was taken by his wife, sister, or daughter, no one was surprised. French women have for years worked in partnership with men to a degree unknown in England. They helped as bookkeepers, shopkeepers; in the restaurants they always handled the money; in the theaters the ushers and box openers were women; the Government tobacco shops were run by women. That French women were capable, efficient, hard working was as trite a saying as that the Japanese are a wonderful little people. So when the men went to the front and the women carried on their work, they were only proving a proverb.

But in England careers for women, outside those of governess, typist, barmaid, or show girl, which entailed marrying a Marquis, were as few as votes. The war has changed that. It gave woman her chance, and she jumped at it. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again" he will find he must look for a man's job and that men's jobs no longer are sinecures. In his absence women have found out, and, what is more important, the employers have found out, that to open a carriage door and hold an umbrella over a customer is not necessarily a man's job. The man will have to look for a position his sister cannot fill, and, judging from the present aspect of London, those positions are rapidly disappearing.

That in the ornamental jobs, those that are relics of feudalism and snobbery, women should supplant men is not surprising. To wear gold lace, and touch your hat, and whistle for a taxicab, if the whistle is a mechanical one, is no difficult task. It never was absolutely necessary that a butler and two men should divide the labor of serving one cup of coffee, one lump of sugar, and one cigarette. A healthy young woman might manage all three tasks and not faint. So the innovation of female butlers and footmen is not important. But many of the jobs now held in London by women are those which require strength, skill and endurance. Pulling on the steel rope of an elevator and closing the steel gates for eight hours a day requires strength and endurance; and yet in all the big department stores the lifts are worked by girls. Women also drive the vans, and dragging on the brake of a brewery wagon and curbing two draft horses is a very different matter from steering one of the cars that made peace hateful. Not that there are no women chauffeurs. They are everywhere. You see them driving lorries, business cars, private cars, taxicabs, ambulances.

In men's caps and uniforms of green, gray, brown or black, and covered to the waist with a robe, you mistake them for boys. The other day I saw a motor truck clearing a way for itself down Piccadilly. It was filled with over two dozen Tommies, and driven recklessly by a girl in khaki of not more than eighteen years. How many indoor positions have been taken over by women, one can only guess; but if they are in proportion to the out-of-door jobs now filled by women and girls, it would seem as though half the work in London was carried forward by what we once were pleased to call the weaker sex. To the visitor there appear to be regiments of them. They look very business-like and smart in their uniforms, and whatever their work is they are intent upon it. As a rule, when a woman attempts a man's work she is conscious. She is more concerned with the fact that she is holding down a man's job than with the job. Whether she is a lady lawyer, lady doctor, or lady journalist, she always is surprised to find herself where she is. The girls and women you see in uniform by the thousands in London seem to have overcome that weakness. They are performing a man's work, and their interest is centered in the work, not in the fact that a woman has made a success of it. If after this women in England want the vote and the men won't give it to them, the men will have a hard time explaining why.

A year ago you could have the Continent and enter England by showing a passport and a steamer ticket. Today, it is as hard to leave Paris as to get out of jail, as difficult to invade England as for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. To leave Paris for London you must obtain the permission of the police, the English Consul General, and the American Consul General. That gets you only to Havre. The Paris train arrives at Havre at 9 o'clock at night, and while the would-be passengers for the Channel boat to Southampton are waiting to be examined, they are kept on the wharf in a goods shed. An English Sergeant hands each of them a ticket with a number, and when the number is called the passenger enters a room on the shed where French and English officials put him, or her, through a third degree. The examination is more or less severe, and sometimes the passenger is searched.

There is nothing on the wharf to eat or drink, and except trunks nothing on which to sit. If you prefer to be haughty and stand, there is no law against that. Should you leave the shed for a stroll, you would gain nothing, for, as it is war time, at 9 o'clock every restaurant and cafe in Havre closes, and the town is so dark you would probably stroll into the harbor.

So, like emigrants on our own Ellis Island, English and French army and navy officers, despatch bearers, American ambulance drivers, Red Cross nurses, and all the other picturesque travelers of these interesting times, shiver, yawn, and swear from 9 o'clock until midnight. To make it harder, the big steamer that is to carry you across the Channel is drawn up to the wharf not forty feet way, all lights and warmth and cleanliness. At least ten men assured me they would return to Havre and across the street from the examination shed start an all-night restaurant. After a very few minutes of standing around in the rain it was a plan to get rich quick that would have occurred to almost any one.

My number was 43. After seeing only five people in one hour pass through the examination room, I approached a man of proud bearing, told him I was a detective, and that I had detected he was from Scotland Yard. He looked anxiously at his feet.

"How did you detect that?" he asked.

"Your boots are all right," I assured him. "It's the way you stand with your hands behind your back."

By shoving his hands into his pockets he disguised himself, and asked what I wanted. I wanted to be put through the torture chamber ahead of all the remaining passengers. He asked why he should do that. I showed him the letter that, after weeks of experiment, I found of all the letters produced the quickest results. It is addressed vaguely, "To His Majesty's Officers." I call it Exhibit A.

I explained that for purposes of getting me out of the goods shed and on board the steamer he could play he was one of his Majesty's officers. The idea pleased him. He led me into the examination room, where, behind a long table, like Inspectors in a voting booth on Election Day, sat French police officials, officers of the Admiralty, Army, Consular, and Secret Services. Some were in uniform, some in plain clothes. From above two arc lights glared down upon them and on the table covered with papers. They were examining in two languages a young English woman who was pale, ill, and obviously frightened.

"What is your purpose in going to London?" asked the French official.

"To join my children."

To the French official it seemed a good answer. As much as to say, "Take the witness," he bowed to his English colleagues.

"If your children are in London," demanded one, "what are you doing in France?"

"I have been at Amiens, nursing my husband."

"Amiens is inside our lines. Who gave you permission to remain inside our lines?"

The woman fumbled with some papers.

"I have a letter," she stammered.

The officer scowled at the letter. Out of the corner of his mouth he said, "Permit from the 'W.O.' Husband, Captain in the ——shires. Wounded at La Bassee.

He was already scratching his vise upon her passport. As he wrote, he said, cordially: "I hope your husband is all right again." The woman did not reply. She was so long in answering that they all looked up at her. She was chilled with waiting in the cold rain. She had been on a strain, and her lips began to tremble. Meaning to hide that fact, and with no intention of being dramatic, she raised her hand, and over her face dropped a black veil.

The officer half rose.

"You should have told us at once, Madam," he said. He jerked his head at the detective and toward the door, and the detective picked up her valise and asked her please to follow. At the door she looked back, and the row of officials, like one man, bent forward.

One of them was engaged in studying my passport. It had been vised by the representatives of all the civilized powers except the Germans and their fellow-gunmen, most of them uncivilized. The officer was fascinated with it. It appealed to him like a jigsaw puzzle. He turned it wrong side up and sideways, and took so long about it that the others, hoping there was something wrong, in anticipation scowled at me. But the officer disappointed them.

"Very interesting," he said. "You ought to frame it."

Now that I was free to leave the detention camp I perversely felt a desire to remain. The sight of all the other passengers kicking each other's heels and being herded by Tommies gave me a feeling of infinite pleasure. I tried to express this by forcing money on the detective, but he absolutely refused it. So, instead, I offered to introduce him to a King's Messenger. We went in search of the King's Messenger. I was alarmed lest he had lost himself. Since we had left the Balkans together he had lost nearly everything else. He had set out as fully equipped as the White Knight, or a "temp. sec. lieutenant." But his route was marked with lost trunks, traveling bags, hat boxes, umbrellas and receipts for reservations on steamships, railroad trains, in wagon-lits, and dining cars.

A King's Messenger has always been to me a fascinating figure. In fiction he is resourceful, daring, ubiquitous. He shows his silver staff, with its running grey-hound, which he inherits from the days of Henry VIII., and all men must bow before it. To speed him on his way, railroad carriages are emptied, special trains are at his disposal, steamers cast off only when he arrives. So when I found for days I was to travel in company with a King's Messenger I foresaw for myself a journey of infinite ease and comfort. It would be a royal progress. I would share his special trains, his suites of deck cabins, But it was not like that. My King's Messenger was not that kind of a King's Messenger. Indeed, when he left the Levant, had it not been for the man from Cook's, he would never have found his way from the hotel to the right railroad station. And that he now is safely in London is partly because at Patras we rescued him from a boatman who had placed him unresisting on a steamer bound for Australia.

I pointed him out to the detective. He recalled him as the gentleman who had blocked the exit gate at the railroad station. I suggested that that was probably because he had lost his ticket.

"Lose his ticket! A King's Messenger!" The detective was indignant with me. "Impossible, sir!"

I told him the story of the drunken bandsman returning from the picnic. "You can't have lost your ticket," said the guard.

"Can't I?" exclaimed the bandsman triumphantly. "I've lost the bass drum!"

Scotland Yard reproved the K. M. with deference, but severely.

"You should have told us at once, Sir," he said, "that you were carrying despatches. If you'd only shown your credentials, we'd had you safe on board two hours ago."

The King's Messenger blushed guiltily. He looked as though he wanted to run.

"Don't tell me," I cried, "you've lost your credentials, too!"

"Don't be an ass!" cried the K. M. "I've mislaid them, that's all."

The detective glared at him as though he would enjoy leading him to the moat in the Tower.

"They've been stolen!" he gasped.

"Have you looked," I asked, "in the unlikely places?"

"I always look there first," explained the K. M.

"Look again," urged the detective.

Unhappily, the K. M. put his hand in his inside coat pocket and, with intense surprise, as though he had performed a conjuring trick, produced a paper that creaked and crinkled.

"That's it!" he cried.

"You come with me," commanded Scotland Yard, "before you lose it again."

Two nights later, between the acts at a theater, I met a young old friend. To my surprise, knowing he was never a slacker, he was not in khaki, but in white waistcoat and lawn tie and tail-coat. He looked as though he had on his hand nothing more serious than money and time. I complained that we had not met since the war.

"It's a chance, our meeting tonight," he said, "for I start for Cairo in the morning. I left the Dardanelles last Wednesday and arrived here only this morning."

"Wednesday!" I exclaimed. "How could you do it?"

"Torpedo boat from Moudros to Malta," he explained, "transport to Marseilles, troop train to Calais, and there our people shot me across the channel on a hospital ship. Then got a special to town."

"You are a swell!" I gasped. "What's your rank?"

"Captain."

That did not explain it.

"What's your job?"

"King's Messenger."

It was not yet 9.30. The anti-treating law would not let me give him a drink, but I led him to where one was. For he had restored my faith. He had replaced on his pedestal my favorite character in fiction.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

WHAT'S THAT? WILL SOMEONE RUN DOWN THREE BLOCKS AND CALL AT HAWKINS' HOUSE AND CALL MRS HAWKINS TO THE PHONE? WELL-SAY-I'M ALL ALONE HERE WITH THE DOG-IF I LEAVE HE'LL CRY-I GOTTA WELSH RABBIT ON THE FIRE AND I'M EXPECTING A PHONE CALL AND-HA-HA YOU KNOW---
THE OLD STUFF
OH THE SMITH FAMILY IS IT? WELL, TALK ABOUT HARD BOILED EGGS THE NEIGHBORS SAY THAT THEY WOULDN'T GIVE YOU LAST YEARS ALMANAC.
WELL-THE NERVE OF SOME PEOPLE
THE SMITH FAMILY EH-THEY'RE DOWN THE ROAD-"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"
TALK ABOUT THE GALL OF A BURGLAR-HUH-IF GALL WAS HAIL THAT GUY WOULD BE AN ICEBERG
NOBODY HOME BUT NED AND HE'S INTERNED
FORGOTTEN STORM STICKS
INDOOR SPORTT.
TRYING TO STALL OFF AN ACQUAINTANCE WHO WANTS YOU TO RUN DOWN HALF A MILE AND CALL A PARTY TO THE PHONE.

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ECONOMY CAMPAIGN IS LAUNCHED IN LONDON

Kitchener Emphasizes Need Of National Savings At Meeting in Guildhall

SHOWS BRITISH PROBLEMS

War Involves Struggle For Economic Exhaustion—Other Cabinet Members Heard

London, March 1.—A great meeting was held in Guildhall today to start a national savings campaign. The Lord Mayor presided, and the speakers included Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War; A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies.

Premier Asquith was to have addressed the meeting and to have moved the principal resolution, but he was suffering from the loss of his voice and was unable to attend.

Lord Kitchener in his speech said:

"We want just as many men as we can get as soldiers. We are bound to take all the men that can possibly be spared from industry, agriculture, and commerce.

"We cannot produce all our ordinary peace time requirements. Either the population must go short of many things, or the army must go short of munitions and other indispensable things.

"Are civilians prepared to let their brothers in the trenches endure hardships while they are not ready to make small sacrifices of harder work, increased efforts, and increased economy?

Kitchener States Problems

"Every war problem teaches the same lesson. First, if we employ less labor, meeting the wants of the civilian population, we release more men for fighting.

"Secondly, if we import less for consumption, we lessen the difficulties of sea transport.

"Thirdly, we relieve serious congestions at our docks.

"Fourthly, we relieve the congestion of our railways.

"Fifthly, the general reduction of the consumption of commodities by civilians limits the increase in the cost of living.

"Lastly, less consumption sets free labor and capital which make what armies needs."

Lord Kitchener appealed for economy in everything, particularly in coal, foodstuffs, intoxicating liquors, petrol and oils, tea, coffee and tobacco and clothing of all kinds especially woolen articles. Both economy and productive energy were required of all workers, as both, he said, were equal in importance. He urged his hearers to consider the fact that the war was a struggle for economic exhaustion, as well as a conflict of armies, and that considered from this aspect it directly concerned every man, woman and child in the nation.

"If everyone works his hardest," he said, "and produces everything the army needs, and all save everything possible to invest in Government securities, they will be doing their bit. If they fail in this duty they are injuring their friends in the trenches and injuring the national cause."

"As a representative of the army in the field," he continued, "I want to appeal on their behalf to the civilian army at home to play their part strenuously. Whether the army in the field, who are entirely dependent on the civilian army for food, equipment and munitions, can get those things in sufficient quantities depends absolutely and entirely on whether every man and woman at home shows the utmost energy in production and the utmost economy in consumption. Any failure in this respect helps the enemy to win just as much as the soldier who refuses to do his utmost in the field of battle."

Every Soldier Needed

Indicating that he would leave the discussion of purely financial questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Kitchener proceeded:

"We are bound to take as soldiers every man that can be spared. We want an unceasing supply of guns, shells and other munitions as well as very large supplies of other requirements—food, clothing and transport. Moreover, we want to provide our Allies as much as possible with these requirements.

"The question is how all these things can be done at the same time, how we can take millions of men from the workshops and firms and yet provide for all the needs of the civil population and the army millions in the field. If those left behind only work as hard as they did before and all the consumers consume as they did before the war, our problem will be insoluble.

"Hitherto we have filled the gap by vast importations, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other financial authorities impress us with the vital necessity of reducing our imports. The dilemma is that either the civilians must go short of things which they are accustomed to in peace times or the armies must go short of munitions and other indispensable supplies. Which is it to be?"

Mr. Balfour said that if the Government erred at all it was, in his judgment, not because it had failed to take the war seriously but because it had not taken sufficiently wide and comprehensive survey as to what the war really involved. If that error had been committed the Government and the country were beginning to see how great was the mistake.

The question of personal expenditure, he said, was a difficult and delicate one. It was easy to lecture other people, but what was important was to make every man understand that he should examine his own expenditure to see how much in the national interest he could cut it down. It was for the man who benefitted from additional income derived from the war to show why this expenditure should not be postponed until the war was ended.

Increased Taxes Necessary

Mr. McKenna said the country must bear the burden of increased taxation to provide means for carrying on the war, as there were not many nations able to lend Great Britain either money or goods. He declared that if consumption continued at the present rate there would not be goods enough supplied in the world to compensate for the immense destruction occasioned by the war. He reminded his hearers that the army and navy must be kept supplied and said there did not exist in the whole world means to supply them to the full unless this country made use of its resources.

The only method, the Chancellor continued, was the diversion of capital and labor, which are now engaged in peace services for the nation to employment for the army and navy. Every one, he said, ought to take stock of his daily habits and see what he could give up. What was needed was to teach the people to postpone their expenditures.

The Chancellor concluded his address by saying that the only way to avoid heavy taxation was for the nation to save. He moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting recognized no sacrifice was too great to insure victory, and that it pledged itself to use all means to that end. Lord Kitchener seconded the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously by the meeting which represented the provincial authorities throughout the country.

In the Courts

In the British Supreme Court yesterday a claim was filed by Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd., against the Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Co., Ltd., for £171.19.9, being the balance of the price of goods sold and delivered, according to an account rendered in March, 1911.

Mr. A. S. Wilson, for plaintiffs, said he had received instructions to issue this writ by telegram. He would ask that the defendants file a statement of defence.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, for defendants, said this claim had formed the subject of proceedings at home in the High Court where it was dismissed. Defendants did not deny that they owed plaintiffs some money but stated that they had a counter claim for goods sold here to Ewo on which they had a commission and for which plaintiffs had never produced an account. They could never arrive at any settlement if they were to be sued in two hemispheres.

His Lordship—You say there is a writ in existence in England at the present moment?

Mr. Wilkinson—I understand so.

Mr. Wilkinson suggested that the return day be adjourned to give time for correspondence home.

Mr. Wilson said he felt the suggestion was one he would agree to. A settlement could perhaps be arrived at on receipt of fuller instructions.

The case was adjourned accordingly until May 2.

A second case was a claim by Racine, Ackermann and Cie. against Moller and Co. for a declaration that the defendants are liable to make good to plaintiffs such loss and damage as they have suffered or may suffer by reason of defendants' breach of contract of carriage by sea or by reason of the wrongful detention by defendants of cargo belonging to plaintiffs.

Mr. D. McNeill appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. A. G. Mossop for defendants.

Pleadings were ordered.

U. S. MERCHANT MARINE

Washington, February 25.—The Department of Commerce has received reports from 39 shipyards which show that on February 1 over 300 vessels (with a gross tonnage exceeding 1,000,000 tons) were under construction. Of these vessels 58 are government ships, 56 are oil tank steamers, and 31 are ocean going vessels.

How the World's Champion Looks Today

This picture, shows Jess Willard, as he looked when he stepped off the train in New York, accompanied by his manager, Tom Jones, to prepare for his bout with Frank Moran.

The photograph gives a good idea of the giant stature of the champion. He is standing on the platform, which is on a level with the car floor. His head projects above the car door.

HIGH FREIGHT RATES HURT FAR EAST TRADE

U. S. Consul-General at Hongkong Shows the Difficulties In China and the Orient

Washington, February 26.—Various lines of trade in the Far East are being seriously hampered by the great increase in freight rates on practically all lines between the Orient and Europe and the United States, according to a recent report by United States Consul General George E. Anderson at Hongkong.

Formal announcement has been made of a 20 per cent. advance in the rates between the Far East and the eastern coast of the United States by way of the Suez Canal, and shippers have been informed by the Pacific conference lines of a similar advance soon to become effective for trans-Pacific traffic.

"While the temporary closing of the Panama Canal is said by shipping people to have had some influence upon this increase," says Consul General Anderson in his report, "the plain facts seem to be that ships are needed in other parts of the world to such a degree that they will be taken from the Far Eastern run unless the rates announced can be obtained and ships be filled at such advanced rates.

"It is known," says the consular report, "that there are unusually large rice crops in Indo-China, Siam and Burma, and the demand for tonnage for the movement of this crop has stiffened freights both locally and in world service. There is, in fact, no element in the situation promising any weakening in the demand for vessels. Norwegian shipowners, who in some respects reflect best the general position of shipowners the world over, are refusing to let their ships on less than two years' time charter at rates which are very high, to say the least. While, for instance, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the chief Japanese line concerned in European and American trade, is maintaining a service of eleven liners and four additional ships, together with six other ships which return to the Far East by way of New York, there is a scarcity of tonnage for Europe at present, and many commodities which can move generally at comparatively low freights only are held up in Far Eastern ports.

"The most serious phase of the situation is the effect the high rates are having upon business generally," the report continues. "A very large share of Chinese produce for the United States—goods moderate in value for their bulk—raw materials, particularly of the class in which German firms have succeeded in building up a good trade in recent years, cannot be moved under present freight rates. This not only reduces exports from the Far East, but at the same time reduces the buying power of the Chinese people materially, and affects import trade just as seriously.

"Under normal conditions this situation would right itself in time, but at present no reduction in freight rates can be justified here so long as there is a demand for vessels elsewhere at high rates. The situation is particularly unfortunate for American trade, which consists so largely of goods in both import and export lines in which freight rates are a dominating factor. The export trade in flour, lumber and machinery, particularly, will be affected.

"As a result of the difficulty in securing transportation, the rattan and almaciga-gum industries in some parts of the Philippines are reported seriously embarrassed, and many of the natives face financial destruction. Shipments of beans and similar goods from North China and Japan to Europe are practically impossible at present rates. The export of coal from Japan and Indo-China is reduced fully 10 per cent. by the high cost of freight alone.

"The large shipyards of Hongkong, under certain conditions, can build ships as cheaply as any yards in the world. Usually the necessity of obtaining much of the steel plate work from abroad, since steel is not produced here, serves to counteract many of the advantages the industry has otherwise in Hongkong, but in spite of this and the fact that much of the steel now obtained in Hongkong is bought at high freight rates and in competition with American yards, the Hongkong yards are now building ships in competition with the shipyards of Europe, and are building them as cheaply as the cheapest. All the shipyards in Hongkong capable of building ocean vessels have work to their full capacity.

"In the two larger Hongkong yards fourteen new vessels are now under construction or to be constructed as soon as room for them can be made. These vessels include three new ships for the Blue Funnel Line's 'Straits Steamship Company' extension and three new ships for the China Navigation Company's coast service between Shanghai and Hongkong, at the yard of the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company. At the yard of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company (Ltd.), six new ships are being built for Messrs. Bruusgaard Kjosterud and Co. of Drammen, Norway, and two for Messrs. Hans Kiaer and Co. of the same place. Two other vessels of the same class will be started as soon as room can be made for them and three others are contracted for. There are also under construction two vessels for the Siam Steamship Company. All these new vessels are being built in addition to a large amount of work in the overhauling and repair of old vessels, the task in some instances approaching in importance the construction of new vessels."

News Brevities

The annual general meeting of the Automobile Club of China will be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce.

* * *

A Tokio despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) says that at 8 a.m. on March 28th thirteen buildings of the German prisoners detention house in Osaka were destroyed by fire. However, owing to the strict precautions taken by the troops and the police there was no case of escape. There is a suspicion that the fire was due to incendiarism.

BELITTLES INDIAN UPRISING

New York, March 2.—Dr. William L. Abbot of Philadelphia, who arrived here yesterday on the steamship California from Liverpool, after spending some time on a scientific mission in India, said that those who looked for an uprising of large proportions in India against the British rule would be disappointed. He declared there has been discontent in some quarters, inspired mainly by German propaganda, but it had not spread, and the British authorities had been able to stop all demonstrations.

'U.S. MUST HAVE BIGGEST NAVY AT ONCE,' STATES REAR ADMIRAL KNIGHT

Head of War College Sees Danger of War on Both Coasts

INCREASED PROGRAM

Would Build 9 Battle Cruisers And Eight Fast Scouts This Year

Washington, Feb. 28.—New construction for the Navy should be limited this year only by the country's facilities to build, Rear-Admiral Austin M. Knight, president of the Navy War College, told the House Naval Committee today.

If an adequate fleet is to be made ready by 1925, he declared, an immediate inquiry should be made to determine the extent of these facilities and to plan for even greater building programs each year until the United States Navy is the strongest force afloat.

Admiral Knight told the committee the Navy's immediate needs included:

Nine battle cruisers with a speed of 35 knots an hour, displacing 30,000 or 35,000 tons.

Eight scout cruisers, with a speed of 30 to 35 knots an hour.

Twenty torpedo boat destroyers.

Thirty submarines.

A repair ship, an ammunition ship, a hospital ship and two aeroplane ships.

Two floating drydocks, one for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific Coast.

A naval base in the Carribean Sea and another at Guam in the Pacific.

An immediate increase of the personnel of the Navy by 25,000 men.

Limits of construction facilities, the Admiral explained, caused the General Board to fix 1925 as the date the fleet should equal any afloat.

"If we could get it," he added, "I would say we need it now, today, tomorrow."

Inreaching its decision, the witness said, the board had before it the spectre of a double assault against the United States, with enemies in the Atlantic and Pacific to meet at the same time.

He said the fleet proposed would meet any such combination that did not include England, and he thought it unlikely that a combination against the United States including that country ever would be formed.

Asked if he had any reason to believe that there was danger of another combination, the Admiral said "Yes."

Asked by Representative Kelly what the present fleet could do in case of an attack, Admiral Knight said:

"If we were attacked by the English fleet, I think the navy ought to shut itself up in some harbor, but against any other navy we ought to go out and do the best we can."

He was not without hopes, he said, that victory might lodge with the smaller force.

Dummy Periscopes On German Mines

British Captain in Baltimore Tells of Latest Ruse To Snare Ships

Baltimore, March 1. — Floating mines, equipped with what at first appear to be periscopes, are said to be the latest device used by the Germans in bringing about the destruction of enemy ships. Captain B. J. Keelty of the British steamship Hartfield, which arrived here from London to load grain, today told of having sighted one of the new destructive agents in the English Channel.

According to Captain Keelty, what he thought was the periscope of a German submarine was sighted about half a mile from his ship. What was most singular about it was that it apparently remained in the same spot. There is a $2,500 reward offered by the British Admiralty for ramming a submarine and visions of it flashed across the mind of Captain Keelty.

On second thought Captain Keelty concluded to waive the possibility of getting the $2,500 and proceeded on his voyage. Shortly afterward a British patrol boat was sighted and spoken to and the commander was told of the sighting of the supposed periscope. An investigation immediately followed, which developed that the "periscope" was attached to the mine.

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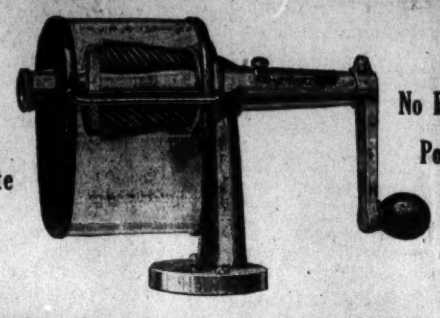

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Overcast, damp, misty and gloomy weather, with north-east breezes on our coasts. Rough weather between China and Japan.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 31, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

What Germany Demands

By Prof. H. F. Reid

(Johns Hopkins University)

IF a merchantman of a belligerent is approached by a submarine of an enemy there are three courses open to it: First, to seek safety in flight (and I imagine every merchantman would adopt this course if there were good chance of getting away); second, to submit tamely, take to the boats, and allow the submarine to sink the ship, after taking off supplies or anything else it might desire; third, to resist, if there is any hope of success; and what skipper, of whatever nationality, if he felt able to, would not defend his ship, as international law gives him the right to do?

But Germany objects to this and proposes that merchantmen shall give up their right under international law to carry arms and to use them in defense, and in return she will give up the practice, forbidden by international law, of lying in ambush and sinking the ship without warning and without visit and search. By this plan Germany would gain much and give up nothing, for her submarines would be freed from all danger, but the merchantmen would still be sunk; only the passengers and crew, in whom Germany has no interest, would not be put in immediate danger of sudden death.

The proposition is preposterous. It is defended on the grounds that the submarine is at a disadvantage in openly attacking an armed merchantman; and that the arming per se converts a merchantman into a belligerent cruiser. The submarine is undoubtedly at a disadvantage, but that is inherent in its nature. In its present form it is not adapted to be a commerce destroyer under international law or the laws of humanity. But can the suggestion to alter these laws during the war in order to give one combatant an advantage be seriously entertained?

The chief factor in determining whether a ship is a belligerent or a peaceful merchantman is not the armament, but the purpose for which the ship is used. A trawler, armed with a single gun, seeking submarines; a scout ship, even without a gun or a pound of explosive aboard, are belligerents and subject to attack without warning. But a merchantman, armed in accordance with international law, going, with a cargo or in ballast, from one port to another by the most available course, not seeking submarines, but avoiding them so far as possible, cannot be considered a belligerent.

Lately Germany has not been insisting so strongly on this point, but is claiming that the English merchantmen have orders to act offensively against submarines and are obeying these orders. If this were true the merchantmen could no longer be considered noncombatants.

The information on which this claim is made is not yet available, but it is important to define the difference between offense and defense. War was declared by Germany and her armies were hurled against her enemies as quickly as possible. Germany claimed then and she claims now that she was acting on the defensive, and that she merely anticipated an attack her enemies were about to make on her. If they were, then Germany is quite right, she is fighting a defensive war. Apply this to the submarine; if a merchantman finds an enemy submarine in her neighborhood, she knows it is there to attack her; and if she anticipates the attack by firing first, she is still acting purely in defense, according to the German definition. To act offensively she must seek submarines and not merely anticipate the attack of one seeking her.

When does armament cease to be defensive and become offensive? This is a difficult question, but certain considerations affecting the answer may be mentioned. The purpose to which the armament is to be put is of supreme importance; a submarine-hunting trawler with a one-inch gun would be armed offensively; a merchantman with a much larger gun to be used for defense only would not. Then the armament must be sufficient to be a real protection to the ship; anything less would be useless. The object of defensive armament is not to resist a stronger force—that would be absurd—but to resist a force which is inadequate to enforce its demands. The submarine seems to be in this category; Germany claims that she is so long as she observes international law.

Finally, what solution of the difficulty does our country seek? We certainly do not want to claim the right in the future to sink noncombatant ships without providing for the safety of the passengers and crew. The President has answered the question when he said that this country stands for humanity and justice. If the difficulty can be settled in accordance with humanity and justice we shall be satisfied; we should be satisfied with nothing less.

His Dangerous Guests

"In a General Army Order General Joffre brings to the knowledge of France the heroic behavior of Camille Eugene Jacquet, a tradesman of Lille.

"Condemned to capital punishment by the Germans and executed in the Lille Citadel on September 22, 1915, for having harbored, hidden, and given help to French soldiers and having helped them to escape, he died as a hero with his hands free and his eyes unbandaged, crying, 'Vive la France! Vive la Republique!'

"For months this middle-aged wine merchant, acting merely on the dictates of duty, devoted himself to establishing an 'underground railroad' for many officers and men who succeeded in hiding in cellars when Lille surrendered in October, 1914," says the *Times* Paris correspondent.

"Day and night M. Jacquet, according to the *Matin*, was aided by his daughter. For weeks he fed his dangerous guests, who, as occasion arose, were guided by a Belgian professional smuggler across Belgium and reached France *via* England.

"Among the extraordinary exploits of this heroic man was the saving of a flight-lieutenant, who on March 11, with two other airmen, dropped bombs on the German wireless station at Lille. Two machines got back safely to their lines, but one was forced to come down at the gates of Lille. When German motor mitrailleuses reached the spot the machine was in flames, but no trace could be found of the airman. A battalion of infantry searched the countryside for miles around without discovering him.

"It was 5.30 p.m. when the airman was forced down, and in spite of the swarm of German patrols looking for him by 11 o'clock that night he was drinking tea at the Jacquet house.

"For a fortnight the officer remained in the house, and on March 28 he started off, accompanied by Mlle. Jacquet and the Belgian smuggler, for the frontier. When leaving his guide the officer said, 'I owe you a call; I hope to see you again soon.'

"True to his promise in less than a month, on April 22 he flew over Lille and dropped the following message: 'Lieutenant——presents his respects to the commander of the German forces in Lille and regrets not having been able to make his acquaintance during his pleasant stay in the neighborhood.'

"The officer was accidentally killed in August last, but his constant flights over Lille and the story of his escape will make him live long in the memory of the townspeople."

The Gentle Cynic

A pessimist is a person who is already worrying about how hot it is going to be next Summer.

Don't jump to the conclusion that a man knows a lot just because he never says anything.

Even common sense is a paradox. It's so uncommon.

The wheel of fortune won't turn for you unless you put your shoulder to it.

Many a woman who bleaches flatters herself that she is keeping her age dark by keeping her hair light.

FOOTLIGHTS ON THE FARM

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23.—Broadway has ceased to dazzle the wheat belt. The tired business man no longer has anything on the farmer, who can drive to the town hall almost any night in the week and indulge his dramatic tastes to the full. Not only that, but he can become an actor himself, playing anything he pleases from the hero to a member of the Roman populace. He can write a play and direct its staging, paint his own scenery and supervise its building. Even when he is merely a spectator, he has a certain pride and sense of ownership in the drama which is never enjoyed by the most faithful metropolitan first-nighter.

Much of the monotony of rural life, has been dispelled by the simple expedient of the amateur theatrical. The town hall, which for years was in use only for church sociables and an occasional performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by a nondescript road company, has come into its own. It is a center of social activity now. Here the families of the surrounding farms join in the production of plays and pantomines, often written and staged by themselves.

The popular idea of the modern farmer is that of a jovial individual who motors in to see the latest comic opera. His house is lighted with electricity and heated with hot water; his servants sweep it with vacuum cleaners and cook his dinner on the fireless cooker. It is not for farmers such as these that the little country theater has been evolved. It is for the many farming districts where recreation for the main consists in reading the county paper and playing checkers, while his wife peruses the woman's magazine and drives to church on Sunday; where there is a scarcity of young people because they have gone to the city to escape the dullness.

For these districts the transformation of the town hall into a little theater is the answer to an old problem. The farmer can forget the responsibilities of agriculture in his interpretation of Rip Van Winkle, and his wife has no thought of the hired hands or the sick heifer while she portrays "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

Mr. A. G. Arvold was the first to establish a little country theater in the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo. North Dakota is a farming state with a hundred and forty towns having less than three hundred persons. The usual lack of social intercourse exists. The moving picture show has invaded the country to a slight degree, but the movie is essentially a means of individual entertainment, affording little opportunity for social intercourse and the fostering of community spirit.

Such was the state of affairs when Mr. Arvold began his experiment with the little country theater. The college donated a room on the second floor of its administration building, which was fitted up with a stage, lights and rows of chairs, all of which are available in the average town hall or church. The students started to give theatrical performances and invited the people from the surrounding farms. They spared no effort to entertain their audiences. Since seventy per cent of the population of North Dakota is either foreign-born or of foreign parentage, a special plea to their interest was made by specializing on nationality programs in which folk plays, folk songs and music were featured. An admission of five to fifteen cents was charged, to pay for scenery, costumes and incidental expenses.

The experiment worked, and is working yet. From the beginning the actors have played to capacity houses, the farmers are now writing plays themselves, and the whole community has undergone a social stimulus that nothing else could have brought about. Moreover, the fame of the Little Country Theater, as it is called, has spread, and rural communities all over the country have adopted the idea.

Each student in the college is required to take some active part in this dramatic work during the year, either as an actor, director, playwright, scene-shifter or member of a mob or chorus. In this way he learns every phase of the theatrical production, which enables him to establish a similar use of the town hall when he goes home.

Under the auspices of the Drama League of America, Mr. Arvold is making a complete tour of the country explaining the object of the little country theater at Fargo and the results it has accomplished. Farm towns that have known no social activity in the past fifty years are giving historical pageants and outdoor dramas with the energy of a Broadway producer. And their young people are ceasing to hear the call of the cities.

Besides entertaining the prosperous classes of the nation, the Little Theater is being used to educate the immigrant. It has proved highly efficacious in social settlement work on the East Side. Mrs. Alice Heniger long ago discovered its value and, acting in connection with the Educational Alliance, established classes in dramatic art among the tenements. She found that you could waste hours trying to teach children something with text-books which they would grasp in a minute if allowed to "make believe." For instance, no carefully planned crusade against cruelty to animals could be half as effective as the example of kindness and gentleness set by the fair young maiden in "Beauty and the Beast."

Almost all fairy tales contain a moral which is concealed but none the less effective. And the social settlement classes do not confine themselves to fairy tales. They produce other children's plays such as "Sarah Crewe", "The Prince and the Pauper," "Peter Pan," and "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Not only are the children benefited, but the parents and older people are afforded an educational amusement. They are entertained, and at the same time hear good English spoken. When Jimmie plays the part of the prince, Jimmie's mother and father and his cousins and his aunts will all be there to see him do it. Thus in teaching the children the adult tenement population is taught also.

The results of the children's theater are seen throughout the tenement district. The shopkeepers occasionally astonish the teachers by coming forward with offers of materials for costumes and scenery when their children are going to take part in the production. Mothers of the little players change their front sitting rooms to correspond with the stage settings of the plays. When questioned they say that they think the new furnishings are pretty and not half so much trouble to keep clean.

But the most significant phase of the Little Theater movement is its connection with the man on the farm. Not only is he being stimulated to appreciation, but a hitherto unsuspected creative impulse is beginning to make itself manifest. We have been reproached so often for our lack of a characteristic drama that some of us have come to look on America as a barren Philistia where the stage is concerned. Maybe the farmer will be the one to change all that.

Correspondence

Re Gula-Kalumpongs

EDITOR THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—In the circular letter sent to the shareholders of the Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited, one paragraph reads:

"It will be recognised that the large majority interest is in Shanghai and vicinity, and if the expressed desire of the shareholders in China is to transfer the Company from London to Shanghai, the London Management and Directors will comply."

This might be understood to mean: An agreement and, or, understanding with the London Management and Board of Directors.

To make it quite clear, I take this means of advising that there has not been any communication with the London Board, the assumption being that:

"If a *majority* of shareholders desire, the Board (who are practically in all public Companies the shareholders' representatives) *will* take the same as instructions and act accordingly."

F. W. SUTTERLE.

No Surprise at Sea

"We invite the Government to remember that they have seldom been ahead of the general community in their thinking," says the *Pall Mall*, "and that popular philosophy, of which the Press is the humble conduit, is not a negligible contribution to the task upon which they are engaged.

"The country feels that it is time to have its confidence in the Admiralty more fully verified, and it is anxious to forestall the grave moral convulsion which would follow a real 'surprise' at sea. Military and diplomatic failures evoke a certain toleration so long as Naval supremacy is incontestable. But any disturbance of that foundation would bring about a sinister change in the entire vision of the war."

"The word, 'climax,'" says the *Observer*, "has been prematurely used by all of us more than once in the past, but we are safer with it now, for it is certain that Germany must make this year, and is planning for the next campaign, her crowning efforts by land, air and sea. Those who think that no enterprise whatever or only tame enterprise is to be expected from the enemy's fleet, for instance, know nothing of German necessities or of German character."

"Fling Away Ambition"

Mr. Beresford's New Book About That Dull Family 'These Lynnekers,' And Its Brightest Member, 'Dickie'

"Intellectually the Lynnekers were drooping behind their own times. They had been Tories every man of them, since the name had come into use at the end of the seventeenth century.

"The Rector of Halton took his own family as the standard of English culture, and deplored not the Lynneker loss of vitality, but the growing vulgarity of the new generation."

The Rector himself was hopelessly belated and never arrived: his wife was morally slower still: his whole family, with one exception, "Dickie," was appalling. Are their deeds not written in J. D. Beresford's new story, "These Lynnekers" (Cassell and Co. 6s.)?

Dickie Lynneker you respect from the first page. He is an admirable study of the younger generation whose knocks at the door are always so annoying to the older generation. But Dickie knocked on and hammered his questions on the doors of politics and the Church and finance and literature, and found that above all these doors was written the word "Expediency." It was their guiding principle, and he found it unsatisfying.

"If only one could get a clear direction," he said. He wanted to understand life and all that he was told was to do the expedient thing.

At all critical moments "his father's text began: *'In my day . . .'* that comfortable day in which it seemed now there was never anything new and disturbing; although the Rector's father had used the same phrase, and had abhorred the propaganda of the Utopists and the Reform Bill and the coming of steam traction. . . . Step by step the Lynnekers might be followed back to some primitive ancestor who had preferred flint to the newfangled bronze weapon that had driven his tribe westward. But always they had been driven forward. . . .

"They sought no explanation of life; the explanation had always been given by a preceding generation."

The Rector and his wife did not understand Dickie's inquiring mind. "They were afraid of him. He was bronze to their flint, and they clung with desperation to their familiar, comprehensible home." Dickie *did* seek an explanation of life, and his quest of that explanation is the secret of the great interest of Mr. Beresford's cleverly worked out story.

Fling Away Ambition

The story is dedicated "To my Son," and under the dedication are Shakespeare's words: *"Fling away ambition: by that sin fell the angels,"* and that is what Dickie did.

At school he promised to be a fair mathematician, but the master declared that he was going stale. But on Speech Day, when Dickie went up for his only prize (mathematical) and received the "solid leatherbound gold-stamped edition of 'The Wealth of Nations,' some of the visitors were quite unable to account for the unprecedented howl of ovation that greeted" him. The visitors asked what "that squarelooking boy with the handsome hair had done." He soon explained the demonstration. "It was for my century yesterday."

To lighten the parental purse he was sent as a clerk to the local branch of the bank, where he achieved a record for ability. So exceptional was he that one of the directors, himself a financial genius, took the boy into his own London office, and gave him a unique opportunity for making money and learning the art of finance. Which he did, only to abandon it. He refused also to be adopted by a patronising cousin and "fitted for" politics. We lose sight of him at the end of the book, having accepted £400 a year as assistant to the Astronomer Royal, and with a mind at peace.

He found his wife and lost his father on the same day. Mr. Beresford finely describe the scene in that lonely bedroom in the early morning after a long night of watching.

The Early Morning

"It was a little after five when Dickie finished the work he had brought down, and looking up he saw that the window was no longer a range of three opaque oblongs that reflected the lighted exterior of the room. A greyness was coming in the east; a black silhouette of leaves and branches was just visible against the distant lift of the sky.

"He got up and threw two of the casements wide open and was aware that a sweet, cool air was moving outside, and began to blow into the room. There was a faint rustling and whispering among the trees, the little consequential stir and chatter of the things that were waking to the dawn.

"He rested his elbows on the high sill of the window and leaned his head and shoulders out into the fresh, sharp air. His mind was suddenly relieved from the strain of attention to his figures. He felt amazingly clear-headed and vigorous, and yet, for once, the slave rather than the master of of his thoughts.

"And as the sky brightened in the east until the outline of the great elm at the top of the garden began to bulk as a definite shadow against the fading darkness, and one by one the familiar objects of the day grew again out of the obscurity of the night, he had a vision of life and continuity, and some half-hidden meaning that lay behind his questioning of the image of Halton Church; of the great Gothic monuments in London and in Europe; of the long succession of his own family through the generations that had left, here and there, a record of their passing on English life; and of that stoic figure of his father who was even then come to a determination of his earthly destiny.

"At that moment, all these symbols seemed to him as one, presenting the thought of something that endured throughout all the changing, evolving form of life. The stable proclamation of Halton tower was akin in some way to the courage of his father's dying, and akin to the boast of a family maintaining its modest traditions through eight centuries of English history. Those different shapes and meanings of endurance all spoke of an unalterable spirit that persisted through every phase of its temporary celebrations.

"He, himself, had come to the beginning of a century that was great with the promise of development. But that promise, however splendidly fulfilled, whether by its social or merely mechanical progress, could reach but one more phase in the long movement. And no stage must be judged as an absolute, or even relatively better or worse than the stage that preceded or followed it. Behind all progress and all life was this permanent spirit of endurance, of resistance, of power; endurance to maintain the truth of independence to all material pains and changes; resistance to demonstrate the transience of the image; power to prove that while the symbol may be changed, the spirit shall endure unalterable to find ever new forms of expresson.

His Personal Solution

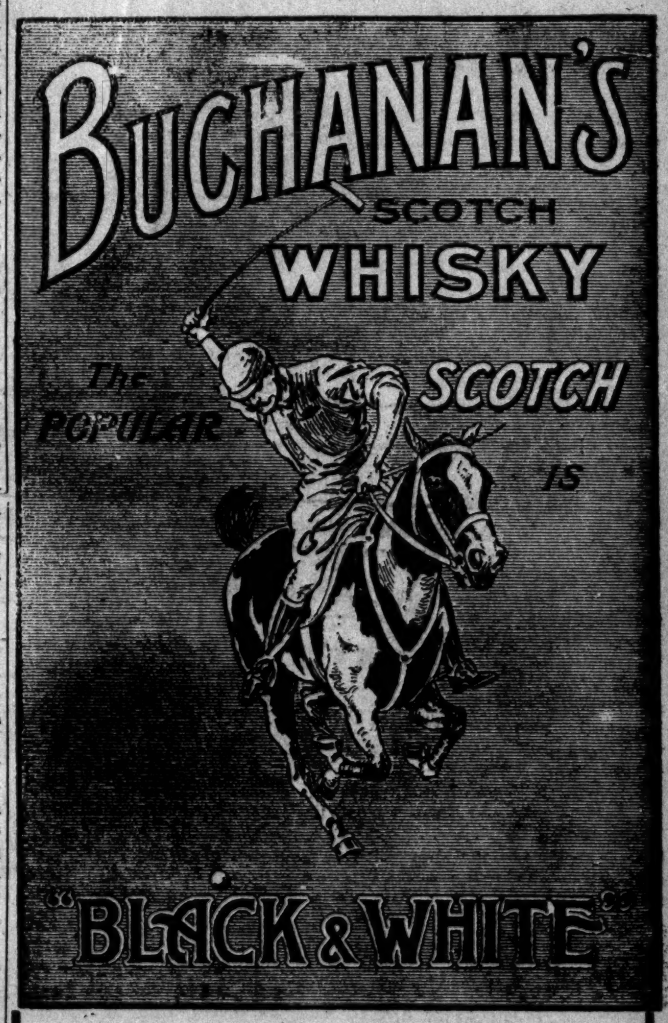
"That was Dickie's personal solution. He did not seek to inquire whither the spirit tended, nor even whether there were, perhaps, some ultimate goal towards which he might ideally aspire. . . .

"The morning chorus of happy birds had risen to ecstatic twitterings among the branches of the limes outside the window,; the great elm had taken to itself anew its own solidity and colour, and in the east the rim of the flaming sun had come to quench the last glimmer of the fainting stars.

"He turned back with a sigh of relief to extinguish the wan flame of the unnecessary lamp, and it seemed to him that a thin draught of cold air blew past him and escaped into the warmth of dawn.

"He bent over the bed and then fell on his knees beside it, listening now for the beat of a heart that had ceased, even as in the same posture he had thrilled a few hours before to the throb of a heart that beat so close to his own;

"The spirit of the Rector had passed so silently that his son had heard no sound of its last effort to win to freedom."



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21 NANKING ROAD.

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

I HOPE MAGGIE HASN'T GOT ANY OF THOSE BUM SOCIETY DATES OF HERS FOR TONIGHT-
HURRY AND GET DRESSED- WE ARE GOING TO THE SMITH'S FOR DINNER-
THEY NEVER HAVE ANY THING GOOD TO EAT-
DO AS I SAY-
BY GOLLY- WE'D HAVE TO EAT THERE TWICE TO GIT A SQUARE MEAL'
FIX ME ANOTHER SANDWICH - BELINDA- MAGGIE AN' I ARE GOIN' OUT TO LUNCH - I BELIEVE IN "PREPAREDNESS"!
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SHANGHAI

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Leap Year Confessions Of Proposers And Proposees

As Confided to Charles W. Wood

Just what does leap year amount to, anyway? It has broken all records to date in the New York Marriage License Bureau, but what does that amount to? Are the girls proposing, as the bureau chiefs intimate? That is, are they proposing to any greater extent than in year not divisible by four? Do people propose? Did you ever propose? Did you ever have a man or a woman propose to you? What was said, and how? After a week of such questions I am still able to sit up and write. Most of the men and women questioned, in fact, made some attempt to explain.

"She proposed," said the newspaper man.

"No, she didn't," said She. "That's always been a pet joke of his, but I remember the whole incident just as plainly as if it had happened this afternoon. It was that Saturday night at Uncle Frank's. Tommy says"——

"Just what did I say?" challenged Tommy.

"You said you had been waiting for ages for the chance to tell me how much you loved me."

"Yes," he confessed. "And you said you were a woman and understood all along. And then you told me you had always wanted to be married in June."

"Then why do you always insist that I proposed?" she asked. "I know it's a joke, of course, but everybody might not understand."

Tommy did not answer.

"Men sometimes propose," says an experienced benedict, now engaged in his third matrimonial adventure, but I don't think they ever do until they're past fifty. I don't mean that the women propose, either. At least none of my wives ever did. When a young man meets a woman, he begins to dream. When a young woman meets a man, she wakes up. By the time he wakes up, he knows either that she's going to marry him or that she isn't; but I doubt if any of them ever wake up soon enough to tell what has happened.

"It's different with old men. *When they get married, they do it intentionally.*

"I proposed to four different girls," said a newlywed of not more than twenty-five. He even told their names—Clara and Jane and Margaret and Sue.

"What is your wife's name?" I asked.

"*Geraldine*," he answered.

"I had four proposals before I married Bob," said a matron. "They were all impossible, to be sure, but they prove that men propose. Two of them got down on their kness just like they do in books, told me to say 'Yes' and they would live only to fulfil my slightest wishes, but to say 'No' and their lives would be—well, one of them was going to become a derelict, and the other suffered some kind of eternal pang from which he recovered soon. It was nice while it lasted, though, and if Bob hadn't come along it might have lasted longer."

"How did Bob propose?" I asked.

"Oh, we both understood each other from the start," she answered. "*I don't remember what he said.*"

"I never did propose to a girl, but I'm going to," was corroborative evidence from a young lawyer. "There's nothing to be ashamed of and I don't care who knows it. I'm crazy about the girl. We were great pals for a couple of years; but about the time I began to see how much she meant to me, she just about throws me out of court. I know I'm nonsuited. She'll probably disbar me for life. But I'm going to have the satisfaction of making that motion if it's the last thing I ever do."

"Take it from me," said a pretty Bohemienne as she practised blowing smokerings from her cigarette, "take it from me that if a girl proposes it's because she's dealing with some troglodyte who hasn't had an idea since 1859. Radical men acknowledge woman's right to take the initiative, the run away from those who take it and fall over each other chasing after some one they trust nobody can catch. The only kind of fellow a girl can afford to propose to is the romantic chump who is so sure that nice girls don't propose that he never even sees it coming."

"No one has ever proposed to me," said a super-eligible young bachelor. "They can say all they want to about women taking the initiative, but I never knew one of them even to suggest matrimony. One girl did ask me what I would tell her father if he called on me to state my intentions; and another got me to pitying myself so much for being single that I simply had to quit calling on her too. It's bad enough to be lonesome and unloved without having it constantly thrown in your face. *Girls mean to be kind, I guess, but they don't think.*"

"I don't believe any real woman could propose to a man," said a girl—not to the writer, but to a young man who has occupied a large part of her leisure for the past two years. "No matter how much she loves him, no matter if she sees her youth slipping away and just knows she is going to be an old maid, while he will eventually notice the change and take up with a younger girl. No matter how confidential they are in other ways, John, in such a situation a real woman cannot speak. She must wait and suffer and hope; but she cannot even hint."

The license was issued the second week in January.

Here, according to one witness, is the way it was done in leap year, 1896.

"I didn't propose, never," she said. "My Jake he is by me one afternoon and he says: 'Sarah, if I was to buy a ring like that, would you wear it, Sarah?' I says for why should I wear it, and he says he ain't takin' no more foolin' but that I gotta marry him. It was jus' like that; it was in my cousin's jewelry store I had him, 'cause I had to stay there all that afternoon and I was telling him *how little everything costs when you can get wholesale prices.*"

And one stenographer insisted that men still propose in 1916.

"Yes, and I fell for it," she added. "Me, a business woman, a genuine female of the votes-for-women species—me for three rooms, I suppose, somewhere in the Bronnix. We've gone everywhere together for two years, but neither of us ever done the sentimental. We met first at a 'Damaged Goods' theater party, and we found that we was sort of interested in the same things. But I never thought of marriage. If I had, I'd 'a' sprung it myself. Listen: Every year is leap year if you want it to be, and a girl's a boob if she don't cop a man when she wants him. *But, honest, I never thought of it.*"

"But how did he propose?" I asked.

"Oh, it'd take too long to tell," she said. *It came about through a three-hours' argument on psycho-analysis.*"

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Try this White Sauce with one tin "Del Monte" Peas:—

Mix to creamy paste, one tablespoon flour to one tablespoon "ST. CHARLES" Milk, add one half teaspoon each salt and pepper. Put one cup equal parts "ST. CHARLES" Milk and filtered water in saucepan and bring to boil, then add the well-creamed flour and so forth to boiling milk, cook three minutes.

Add this to the peas which have been brought to boil. Serve hot.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 30, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.70
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
ar Silver	—
opper Cash .....per tael	1916
overeigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-9½ Tls.	7.16
Exch. @ 72.9—Mex. $	9.83
eking Bar	366
ative Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations

ar Silver	28 13/16d.
ank rate of discount	5%
arket rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
xchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
x., Paris on London.....Fr.	28.45
x., N.Y. on London T.T....$	477
onsols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

ondon .....T.T.	2-9½
ondon .....Demand	2-9 5/16
ndia .....T.T.	207¼
aris .....T.T.	393½
aris .....Demand	394
ew. York .....T.T.	66¼
ew York .....Demand	66⅝
ongkong .....T.T....	73
apan .....T.T.	75½
atavia .....T.T.	157¾

Banks' Buying Rates

ondon .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-10 1/16
ondon .....4 m-s. Docy.	2-10 1/16
ondon .....6 m-s. Cdts.	2-10⅞
ondon .....6 m-s. Docy.	2-11
aris .....4 m-s.	413
ew York .....4 m-s.	68⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH

1 @ 2/7⅛	£1 = Hk. Tls.	6.84	
rance .. 385	Hk.Tls.	1 = Francs	4.07
arks .. *	..	1 = Marks	3.05
old $ .. 62%	Gold $	1 = Hk. Tls.	1.44
en .. 80%	Hk.Tls.	1 = Yen	1.88
upees .. 15	..	1 = Rupees	2.19
oubles .. 193	..	1 = Roubles	2.15
ex. $ .. 1.50	..	1 = Mex.	$1.50

No quotation.

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.675
Chinese Dollars, 72.6625
On Peking, Demand, 105 7/16
On Tientsin, Demand, 105⅞
On Newchwang, Demand, 84⅝
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅞
On Chungking, Demand, 113
On Nanchang, Demand, 73⅝
On Foochow, Demand, 95 11/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, 96½
On Canton, Demand, payable in nall (Silver) Coins, 62⅛
On Canton, Demand, payable in otes of Bank of China, Canton, ¾
On Canton, Demand, payable in nton (997) Taels, 86⅝

March 30, 1916.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write follows in their weekly exchange rket report:—

The London price of silver touch- 28 11/16d. on the 25th inst. The last rice received 28 11/16d. is 1/16d. higher n last week. It is reported that re has been buying on Governnt account and this following rchases by China in cover of the l speculators oversold position in on London referred to in our circular, brought a similar posi- to that created by similar cirnstances at the end of November, 5. Since that period, however, local stock of sycee and bar er has been reduced some Tls. 000,000. A large portion of this ount could well be spared, as the ks were unable to pay any inest and a large amount of capital been lying idle. The stock of er in London is reported to re- in the neighborhood of 0,000, though London silver cirars report larger shipments from erica in February than for some e past and it is probable that plies will be forthcoming should sent values be maintained. Our al rate for T-T on London touch- 2s. 9¾d. on the 25th inst. and at close is 2s. 9½d. i.e. one penny ier than last week. The local ulators covered the bulk of their rsold position and the market was ported by large offerings of ex- paper and sales of silver to the an market, which responded to rise in silver, but has since re- d. Our market is uncertain at close, but appears steady. Our l stock of sycee and bar silver at 33,523,000 is Tls. 558,000 lower last week. The stock of ican dollars at $23,230,000 is tically unchanged.

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Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, March 16.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:—

Sheet	Per pcl. $
Smoked Fine Ribbed ....@	187-182
Smoked Good Ribbed .... „	181-172
Smoked Fine Plain ..... „	179-174
Smoked Good Plain ..... „	170
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed... „	174-164
Unsmoked Good Ribbed.. „	161
Unsmoked Fine Plain.... „	171-162
Unsmoked Good Plain.... „	153-150
Crepe	
Fine Pale Thin ..... „	189-185
Good Pale Thin ..... „	188-184
Good Pale Blanket ..... „	—
Good Brown Blanket ..... „	179-169
Fine Brown ..... „	185-179
Good Brown ..... „	177-165
Good Dark ..... „	165-142
Barky ..... „	162-120
Scrap	
Virgin and Pressed ..... „	118-100
Loose ..... „	132-107
Sheet	
Cupwashing ..... „	170-153

London quotations:
Fine Pale Crepe ..... 3s. 7d.
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 3s. 6½d.
Catalogued for sale .....Pcls. 7,282
Sold .....Pcls. 5,880

Our auction yesterday started with prices on level with last week's. As the auction progressed the position improved gradually. During the forenoon fine ribbed smoked Sheet sold at prices varying from $182 to $185, reaching at times $186 and $187, whereas pale Crepe kept steady between $185-189.

During the afternoon the top price for fine ribbed was $185, the average being about $183, while pale Crepe kept its position.

The auction was continued this morning without any change in prices from yesterday afternoon. Fine brown and medium Crepes and native Sheet were in strong demand throughout the auction.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m-s. ..... 2s. 4 17-32d.
Banks' buying rate on London Demand .... 2s. 4⅜d.
Banks' buying rate on New York demand... 56½

(Meyer and Measor)

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, March 30, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.05
Bukits Tls. 7.25
Chemors Tls. 2.47½
Java Consolidated Tls. 24.75
Taipings Tls. 3.70
Consolidated Tls. 5.05

Direct Business Reported
S. and H. Wharf
6% Debs. 1912 Tls. 100.00
French Municipal
6% Debs. 1911 Tls. 100.00
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1913 Tls. 101.00
Shanghai Lands
6% Debs. 1912 Tls. 100.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 24.75
Tanah Merah Tls. 13.75

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, March 30, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Telephones Tls. 97.00 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.05 cash
Taipings Tls. 3.65 cash
Taipings Tls. 3.70 cash
Municipal 1908 6%
Deb. Tls. 100.00 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.15 cash
Kotas Tls. 14.75 cash
Kotas Tls. 15.00 April
Repahs Tls. 1.60 cash

Direct
Tanah Merah Tls. 14.00 cash
Kungyiks Tls. 14.25 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY

Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Major Bros., Ltd., Annual Meeting

Mr. E. C. Pearce presided at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of Major Brothers, Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, yesterday, the other directors present being Messrs. G. Grayrigge and G. H. Purcell. There were 950 shares represented.

The chairman said:

As the report and accounts have been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual course and, with your permission, take them as read.

The result of the year's working shows a small profit and, but for the heavy expenses incurred repairing the damage done by the typhoon last Summer, the profits shown would have been about Tls. 2,100 better. During the year under review, we had a better demand for our products, especially in the latter part, when imports of sulphuric acid from Japan fell off.

There is very little for me to say about the accounts. Interest on our overdraft is still a heavy burden, but I am hopeful that, by the end of this year, we shall have reduced this liability. Our stock has been carefully taken and is substantially below the values ruling today.

As regards the out-look this year, I am glad to say prospects are brighter. We have had a good demand for our products, at remunerative prices and the turnover during the past three months has been good.

We must not overlook the fact that all raw materials have gone up greatly in price and, whilst we have enough of certain materials on hand, for a few months, we shall have to go into the market, sooner or later and this question is having your directors' closest attention.

I would again like to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the very excellent work done by our manager, Mr. Shengle, who has had a very strenuous time, being practically single-handed in the works.

I shall be happy to answer any questions that shareholders may wish to ask.

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

That the report and accounts, as presented, be accepted.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Grayrigge.

That Mr. E. C. Pearce be re-elected a director.—Proposed by Mr. Grayrigge, seconded by Mr. Purcell.

That Mr. R. C. B. Fennell be re-elected auditor.—Proposed by Mr. J. V. C. Davis, seconded by Mr. I. B. de Senna.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March 29.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot 3s. 6d. to 3s. 5¾d. Paid.

July to December delivery 3s. 4¾d. Sellers.

Tendency of market Very quiet.

Last quotation, London, March 28:

Spot 3s. 6¾d. to 3s. 6¼d. Paid.

July to December delivery 3s. 4¾. Value.

Tendency of market Quiet.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended March 29, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts.....	$28,702.28	$ 3,358.35
Loss by currency depreciation .	7,650.02	6,312.61
Effective Receipts	$21,052.26	$17,045.74
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.28	28.86
Car miles run	71,117	61,542
Passengers carried....	1,266,670	1,018,365

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, March 29.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:—

Tenders for Bills.
Highest price 1s. 4-3-32d.
Tenders at 1s. 4-3-32d.
Receive 18%.
Tenders for Transfers.
Highest price 1s. 4-5-32d.
Tenders at 1s. 4-3-32d.
Receive 18%.
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 9.345.000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 4.000.000.
Deferred Transfers 1s. 4 1/16d. 18%.

SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly rubber auctions held on March 29: No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$186 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 6¼d. in London. No. 1 Crepe—$188 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 6¾d. in London.

Market is strong at full price.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their fortnightly freight and coal market report:—

Our homeward freight market continues in much the same condition as when last writing;—cargo continues plentiful from Shanghai and Hankow, also from the Northern Ports and a considerably larger export business could be done if more space were available the same state of affairs prevails to America via the Pacific.

Coastwise:—Freights are as firm as ever on the coast and it is practically impossible to secure tonnage for trip-charter the regular lines being very hard put to it to fulfill their coastwise engagements.

For London and the Continent:—The next cargo-boats to load on this berth are as follows:—

s.s.	Sailing
Liverpool....Machaon	Mar. 31
London.....Kitano Maru	Apr. 2
London.....Denbigh Hall	„ 2
London.....Teriresias	„ 5
London.....Hirano Maru	„ 30

For New York via Cape:—The s.s. Nertherby Hall" is the next boat scheduled for this berth and is expected to sail about the middle of April.

Coast Rates

South Japan Coal Ports:
To Shanghai, Yen 4.00 nominal.
„ Hongkong, Yen 8.00 fixed.
„ Saigon, Yen 17.00 offered.
„ Singapore, $20.00 fixed.

Hongay:
To Shanghai, $5.50 nom.
„ Chinkiang, $5.75 nom.
„ Swatow, $8.00 offered.
„ Hongkong, $10.00 fixed.
„ Saigon, $5.00 nom.
„ Canton $11.00 offered.

Wuhu Chinkiang:
To Canton, 38 cands. liner terms firm.

Wuhu:
To Swatow, 36 cands. liner terms.

Saigon:
To Hongkong, rice $1.10 per picul, fixed, firm.

Saigon:
To Philippines, (1 Port) rice $1.10 per picul.

Newchwang Chefoo:
To Canton, 75 cents liner terms, offered.
„ Swatow, 60 cents liner terms, done.
„ Amoy, 80 cents nom.

Coal Market

Japan Coal:—Our local market does not correspond with the coal market in Japan; buyers are working purely on a "*hand to mouth*" basis and are filling none but their most urgent needs on account of the high rates of freight ruling;—although exchange at the moment is greatly in favour of buyers still even that is not enough to off-set the enormous rise in freights.

Fushun Coal:—No change.

Kaiping Coal:—The market continues to advance without any prospect of a halt being called as long as freights continue on their upward course.

Coal Quotations

Japan Coal:—

	ex Wharf Tls.
Kishima Lump	9.00
Kishima Dust (No Stock)	6.50
Miike Lump (Contracted for) ..	—
Miike Small (Contracted for) ..	—
Miike Dust (Contracted for)....	—
Arate Lump	7.00
Shimoyamada Unscreened	6.60
Shimoyamada Lump	7.00
Miyoshi Lump	6.25
Shin Shakano	6.40
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump	8.20
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump	7.00
Kaiping Coal:—	
Navy Lump	8.50
Navy Dust	5.60
Loco Lump	7.00
No. 1 Slack	5.30
Linsi Lump	6.00
Linsi Slack	5.00
Manchurian Coal:—	
Fu-Shun Unscreened ex godown (none for sale)	7.00
Fu-Shun Dust	6.40
Fu-Shun Lump (no stock)	—
Pensihu Navy Lump	12.00
Pensihu Unscreened	8.00
Pensihu Dust	6.25
Honan Anthracite Lump	12.00

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$775 S.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2.90 S.
Cathay, pref.	6½ S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$420 B.
North China	Tls. 182½.
Union of Canton	$1010
Yangtsze	$305.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$168 B.
Hongkong Fire	$420.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. ...	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	98s. Sa.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 18 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50½.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11.90 B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3.20.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old 123½.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 69 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 90 S.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$71½.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 102½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 104 S.
Wei-hai-wei Land ..	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)..	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112½.
International	Tls. 72 B.
International Pref. .	Tls. 76 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Soy Chee	Tls. 41.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y ..	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 146 B.
Green Island	$10.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 37½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 122½ B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16¾ B.
Llewellyn	$60 Sa.
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$7 B.
Weeks	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 17½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 14.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7.05 Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 48 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2½ S.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 7¼ Sa.
Bute	Tls. 2.15 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.47½ Sa
Chempedak	Tls. 17 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5 S.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.05 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 18 B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 11¾ B.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 24¾ Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 12.
Kapala	Tls. 1.60.
Kapayang	Tls. 28xd.B.
Karan	Tls. 18½ B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22 B.
Padang	Tls. 19½ B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 14
Permata	Tls. 7¼.
Repah	Tls. 1.60 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.35 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 24½ B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 1½.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref. ..	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 2.60.
Sungala	Tls. 3 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15½.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¼ B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1¼ B.
Taiping	Tls. 3.70 Sa.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 13¾ Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 34.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 8½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 100.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 16 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 95 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32 Sa.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 96½.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 285¾.

S., Sellers, Sa., Sales B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'nkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 29 was 144 tons."

FULL TEXT OF BERLIN'S NOTE ON U.-BOAT WAR

Pledge Against Unwarned Attacks on Unarmed Liners Will Be Kept

CANNOT POSTPONE ORDER

Germany Declares Her Promises Do Not Apply To Armed Merchantmen

Washington, February 29.—The memorandum of the German Government on the subject of armed merchantmen, delivered yesterday to Secretary Lansing by Ambassador von Bernstorff, was as follows:

"The Imperial Government reiterates the pledges given on September 1 and October 5, 1915, and does not consider that these assurances have been modified by subsequent events. The negotiations conducted between the American and German governments concerning the Lusitania incident never referred to armed merchantmen.

"On the contrary, the note of the American Government of May 13 spoke expressly of 'unarmed merchantmen.' Furthermore, the formula agreed upon by both governments on September 1 contained the proviso, provided that they do not offer resistance.'

CANNOT WARN IF LINER HAS THE RIGHT TO FIRE

The presence of armament on board a merchantman creates the presumption that the vessel intends 'to offer resistance.' A submarine commander cannot possibly warn an enemy liner if the liner has the right to fire upon the submarine. It is obvious that such resistance to the warning by a submarine cannot be the meaning of 'armed for defensive purposes,' even if it were universally recognized that defensive armament is permitted by international law.

"This point of view was adopted by the American Government when it requested assurances from the Italian Ambassador that the armed Italian, Vedid Verona (Verdi and Verona?), which entered the port of New York, would not fire on submarines when warned by them.

"The Imperial Government issued its new orders to the German naval commanders after having seen by the secret orders of the British Admiralty that the armament of British merchantmen is to be used for the purpose of attack, and that these ships are not merely peaceful traders 'armed only for defense.' British merchantmen have furthermore on several occasions attacked German or Austro-Hungarian submarines.

CANNOT BE REGARDED AS PEACEFUL TRADERS

"They do, therefore, not conform with the assurances given by the British Government in the note of the British Ambassador in Washington of August 25, 1914, and can even, according to the legal point of view, adopted by the American Government, not be regarded as peaceful traders.

"In issuing the new orders to its naval commanders, the Imperial Government believed itself to be entirely in accord with the American Government, which expressed similar opinions in the proposals which it submitted to the Entente Powers. The orders issued to the German naval commanders are so formulated that enemy liners may not be destroyed on account of their armament unless such armament is proved. It is, therefore, obvious that the Imperial Government does not intend to revoke the pledges given September 1 and October 15, 1915.

"The Imperial Government welcomes the intention of the American Government to bring about a modus vivendi between the belligerents with regard to the disarmament of merchantmen, but cannot see its way to change or postpone the new orders to its naval commanders, because the Imperial Government can no longer permit its submarines to be subjected to illegal attacks by armed enemy merchantmen."

GERMAN CRUISER AT GUAM?

Washington, March 22.—Admiral Winterhalter is due at Guam on board the cruiser Brooklyn. He has been instructed by the Navy Department to make investigations regarding the practicability of removing for reinternment the German cruiser Cormorant, which recently took refuge at Guam to escape capture by a Japanese warship.

[The Cormoran, not Cormorant, was or is a sister-ship of the Geier, 1,545 tons, with eight 4.1 guns and two torpedo-tubes. The Cormoran, however, was reported to have been destroyed in 1914.]—*Reuter-Kokusai.*

SPAIN IS FURNISHING STYLES FOR WOMEN

Last Year It Was China And Margaret Mason Can't Guess Future

By Margaret Mason

The ladies, Lord love 'em, this season would fain
Dress just like the beauties is sunny old Spain;
And so Yetta Goldstein and Mollie McShane
And Gretchen Von Schmidt and Fifi Duquesne
Are perfect Hispanics when not called by name.

New York, February 11.—Sing Ho for the Spanish main, for anything Spanish is the main thing in the new trend of fashion. Last season we were all to the Chinese and goodness knows where we will be season after next. The fashion designers are undoubtedly being egged on to the Spanish model by the recent production of that much heralded Spanish opera Goyesca at the Metropolitan Opera House. Incidents in the life of Goya and his painting inspired the opera, the opera inspired our present fashions and so Mr. Goya is really the responsible party.

Goya was the father of twenty children, one of the most favored lovers of the Duchess of Alba and a great artist. Not for these achievements however is he now known to fame, but as the designer of these feminine frocks and frills for 1916.

Quantities of Spanish lace, both white and black, are used in flounces on the new old Spanish gowns which are copied outright from old portraits by Goya and Velasquez. One of the French houses offers a gown which is a replica of that worn by the Infanta in Velesquez's most famous portrait. The gown is dubbed Velasquez and it is wired out over the hips in the same exaggerated manner as the portrait. In fact almost all of the frocks with Hispanic tendencies show this wiring over the hips and the bodices are tight, boned and pointed.

Crude, strong tones of yellow, red, green and orange are used to get the true Spanish effects and mantillas, scarfs and sashes of gay hues, high back combs and gaudy fans are accessories after the fact. Stunning evening wraps and negligees are fashioned out of the gorgeously embroidered Spanish shawls and in some instance they are even made into evening gowns verily reeking of Carmen and bull fight.

Considering the shortage of dyes and the fact that all the real blueblooded senoritas are raven tressed, this is bound to be a close season for blondes, and peroxide peaches will all stop trying to conceal their dark pasts.

AMERICAS FOR ALLIES

Paris Temps Sees Hemisphere Swinging Into Line

Paris, February 22.—The Temps today publishes an editorial on "American Neutralities" which has special interest as being the first time since the war that the semi-official French organ has discussed the Americas as a whole. It puts the South American republics on the same plane as the United States.

The writer notes that a proposal was made in the Brazilian Congress to protest against the violation of Belgium at the outbreak of the war, and expresses regret that the neutrals "by a kind of weakness omitted this protest." The consequence of their failure was "German aggression in veritable acts of war." The United States was the chief victim, but "Germany spent 12,000,000 francs to equip Huerta's Mexican revolution; Chile suffered from the burning of the French ship Europe, and in Brazil the German hand was shown in the revolt of the south and the illegal exportation of india-rubber." The Brazilian colony here, the writer continues, has addressed to Ruy Barboza, a prominent lawyer in Brazil, and to Senor Azdredo, Vice-President of the Brazilian Senate, a request to oppose "any policy tending to paralyze the Allied blockade."

The Temps concludes:

"The South American republics are coming out with increasing unanimity for the Allies, their attitude corresponding to that of the United States. The two currents will join and grow stronger. President Wilson will see therein a new encouragement to resist German action."

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE

Great Britain is now consuming three times the amount of American products used by any other foreign country and is absorbing more than one-third of all American exports.

British purchases in the United States in 1915 amounted to $1,191,000,000. During 1915 France made purchases amounting to half a billion while Canada purchased goods amounting to $344,000,000. Italy ranked fourth with a quarter of a billion.

United States exports in 1915 amounted to $3,547,000,000, an increase of 66% over 1914.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	„ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
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Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
ChangchunHarbin		Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	$48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Lisoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Mercanti'e Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

8671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Pacific Mail Buys Three New Dutch Liners For Trade on Pacific Ocean

Amsterdam, via Washington, March 19.—The Pacific Mail Steamship company has bought the Dutch liners Venezuela, Ecuador, and Colombia for use in the Pacific trade. The purchase price is not known.

The Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia are new vessels, completed in the latter part of 1915 for the Royal West Indian Mail line of Holland. They each have a registered tonnage of about 5,500 gross and 3,500 net. The Venezuela and Colombia were built at Amsterdam and the Ecuador at Flushing. The Venezuela is slightly larger than the other two.

$10,000 WEEKLY TO CHAPLIN

Movie Comedian Gets $150,000 Bonus In Addition To Salary

New York, February 28.—Some of the terms of the contract Charles Chaplin signed on Saturday with John F. Freuler, President of the Mutual Film Corporation, were announced yesterday. The comedian will receive $10,000 a week for fifty-two weeks for acting before the camera. In addition to this salary he received a check for $150,000 on signing the contract. This makes a total income of $670,000 for his year's work.

The pictures will be taken in a studio in Los Angeles beginning March 20 and the following month the first of the new films will be released. One two-reel picture will be made each month, and Mr. Chaplin will be his own director and engage his own company.

AMERICAN GOLD RESERVE

The American gold supply now exceeds $2,000,000,000, a sum greater than was ever held before by any two nations in the history of the world.

The Federal Reserve Board is investigating the practicability of opening agencies of Fedreal Reserve Banks in Europe to take care of this abnormal gold supply.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on March 28, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	15-16
Cod	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	30-40
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	14-16
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	80-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$1.00-1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-40
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	10-15
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	11-13
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$3.60
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

∵ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∵

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for March 31st, April 1st and 2nd,

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"The Beloved Vagabond"

A Pathe-colored Gold Rooster Play adapted from the famous book of William J. Locke.
In Four Parts.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest War Incidents
French Camp at Zeitenlik, near Salonica

"THE GIRL TELEGRAPHER'S PERIL"
Hazards of Helen Railroad Series.

"TAMING A VIRAGO"
A thoroughly amusing Photo-production

"MABEL'S MISTAKE"
Featuring Mabel Normand.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT, FRIDAY, MARCH 31st

"THE MASTER KEY"

13th and 14th Episodes.

Keystone Comedies

AND

MISS HELEN GALARDE

In New Songs

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT, FRIDAY, MARCH 31st

"THE MASTER KEY"

12th Episode

THE GREAT CHALBERT

Illusionist

LOUIS T. SLICKER

In Songs and Monologues,

AND

Comedy Films

Popular Cinema Prices

Societe Dramatique Francaise

LYCEUM THEATRE

April 1, 3 and 5.

In aid of Crippled French Soldiers

Cinderella. A Fairy Tale

Opera by Massenet in four acts (In English).

Produced by Mme. Thue.

Conductor, Mr. R. C. Young.

Dances and ballet under the Misses Newcombe.

Scenery by Mrs. Denham.

Costumes by Mrs. McMichael.

1st Performance. Booking at Messrs. International Savings Society, 69, Rue du Consulat. The total proceeds will be devoted to the fund for crippled French soldiers.

2nd and 3rd Performances. Booking at Messrs. Moutrie and Co. The total proceeds will be devoted to the fund for crippled French soldiers.

9106

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

NEW PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday and Sunday

The 13th and 14th Episodes of
"THE BLACK BOX."
These Two Episodes are the Most Interesting and should not be missed seeing.

Also Two Very Interesting and Mirth Provoking Comedies

FOR LIZZIE'S SAKE.
A First Class Funny Keystone Comedy.

NEW JANITOR.
One of Charlie Chaplin's Best Pictures that have been shown.

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents.

MATINEE.
Sunday Afternoon, as Usual.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date.	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Apr. 4	P.M.	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
" 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
" 9	5.00*	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co.
" 17	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
" 21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
" 21	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
" 23	5.00*	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Horri	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
May 1	noon	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
" 9	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
" 10		Tacoma	Mexico Maru	Jap.		A T Co
" 21	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
" 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N Y K
" 13	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N Y K
June 24	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug 29	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Mar 31	3.00	Nagasaki, etc.	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milovzoroff	R V F
Apr 1	0.00*	Nagasaki, Moji	Omi Maru	Jap.	Saito	N.Y.K.
" 4	noon	Nagasaki Moji	Hakusi Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
" 6	1.00	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
" 7	P.M	Nagasaki, Moji	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C P O S
" 8	12.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
" 11	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co
" 21	noon	Kobe Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Apr 1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Machaon	Br.	Bevan	B. & S.
" 2	9.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
" 3	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Malta	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
" 3		Australin Ports	Empire	Br.	Smith	Gibb L. Co,
" 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Teireisias	Br.	Beale	B. & S.
" 17		Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
" 26	D.L.	London via Cape	Nelcus	Br.		B. & S.
" 30	8 30*	London via Cape	Hitano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
May 1	"	Marseilles, London	Namur	Br.	Jolliyer	P. & O.
" 1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Teucer	Br.	Yarwood	B. & S.
" 10		Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
" 10	"	London via Ports	Glenlffer	Br.	McGregor	G. L.&Co
" 15	"	Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
" 24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Cordillere	Fr.	Mages	Cie M. M.
" 29	"	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	Heslington	P. & O.
June 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
" 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Mar 31	9.00*	Swatow	Liangchow	Br.	Benson	B. & S.
" 31	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
Apr 1	10.00*	Swatow	Yochow	Br.	Somme	B & S
" 1	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.SN.Co.
" 2	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
" 2	D.L.	Amoy	Tamsui	Br.	Cowan	B. & S
" 4	D.L.	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
" 4	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
" 6	12 30	Hongkong	Awa Maru	Jap.	Inatsu	N. Y. K.
" 6	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
" 9	P.M	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
" 13	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Mar 31	9.00*	Antung	Chekiang	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
" 31	9.00*	Tsingtao, Dairy	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
" 31	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R. V. F.
Apr 1	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	Mckinnon	C.M.S.N.Co
" 2	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Feiching	Chi.	Baines	C.M.SN.Co.
" 2	D.L.	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co.
" 2	0.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	N'combe	B. & S.
" 3		T'tao, T'tsin, Dairy	Keelung Maru	Jap.	Saito	N K K
" 4	3.00	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
" 4	11.30*	Dairy	Sataki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. R.
" 5	D.L.	Antung	Chungking	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
" 8	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Mar 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
" 31	M.N	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
Apr 1	M.N	do	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
" 1	M.N	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
" 2	M.N	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co
" 2	M.N	do	Siangkiang M.	Jap.	Horjo	N. K. K.
" 2	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
" 3	M.N	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.SN.Co.
" 4	M.N.	do	Hsiwo	Br.	Seliar	J. M. & Co.
" 4	M.N	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
" 4	M.N	do	Yochang Maru	Jap.	Hosokawa	N. K. K.
" 5	M.N	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	Mellwain	C.M.SN.Co.
" 5	M.N	do	Tatung	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
" 5	M.N	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
" 6	M.N	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
" 6	M.N	do	Yochi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
" 6	M.N	do	Kiangyn	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co
" 7	M.N.	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
" 7	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	M. & Co.
" 7	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
" 8	M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Mar 30	Ningpo	Kiangtsen	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 30	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 30	Japan	Yumibari Maru	563	Jap.	Kano	M B K	
Mar 30	Japan	Kanagawa Maru	3867	Jap.	Nojiri	N. Y. K.	
Mar 30	Japan	Takaosan Maru	1330	Jap.	Gillespel	M. B. K.	
Mar 30	Daisy	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.	W W
Mar 30	Hankow	Loongwo	1758	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Mar 30	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	Carnaghan	B & S	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Ton	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 30	Hankow, etc.,	Kinling	2511	Br.	Newcomb	B & S
" 30	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	1650	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
" 30	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	1665	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
" 30	Chinwangtao	Hiyoshi Maru	1476	Jap.	Mori	A. T. Co.
" 30	Chinwangtao	Sakai Maru	1169	Jap.	Kato	M. B Co.
" 30	Japan	Kasuga Maru	2868	Jap.	Yagin	N. Y. K.
" 30		Gemini	1366	Br.	Jones	Moller & Co
" 30	Ningpo	Kiangtsen	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Ton	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 30	Tsingtao, Dairen	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
" 30	Hankow	Liangchow	1220	Br.	Benson	B. & S.
" 30	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	1315	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
" 30	Hankow, etc.,	Kiangwah	2324	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B N S	Dec. 29	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Powel
1 c	Feb. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P & O B I	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton
7 p	Mar. 21	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	200	2	30	King

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan. 22
Demodocus	Mar. 18
Eumaeus	Mar. 20
Glenstrae	Mar. 11
Helenus	Feb. 2
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
Kansas	Feb. 6
Knight Companion	Feb. 22
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22
Mongara	Feb. 10
Nellore	Jan. 30
Nore	Mar. 26
Pingsuey	Mar. 1
Prostesilaus	Mar. 2
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Waimana	Feb. 18
Yangtsze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Amazone	Mar. 23
Andre Lebon	Feb. 16
Atlantique	Mar. 5
Brisbane River	Mar. 25
Polynesien	Mar. 29

For Bombay

Namur**	Feb. 20
Nankin**	Mar. 5
Novara**	Mar. 20

For Vancouver, etc.

Canada Maru	Mar. 9
Empress of Russia	Mar. 25
Hazel Dollar	Mar. 4
Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
Javary	Jan. 25
Kamakura Maru	Feb. 27
Kosoku Maru	Feb. 29
Kumi Maru	Mar. 25
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
Sequoya	Feb. 13
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7
Shimpo Maru	Feb. 26
Tamba Maru	Mar. 12
Yokohama Maru	Mar. 20
Yucatan	Feb. 16

For New York

City of Baroda	Mar. 6
Indra	Feb. 7
Indrashamba	Mar. 17
St. Patrick	Feb. 27
Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26

For San Francisco, etc.

Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Cyclops	Mar. 11	May 1
Gleniffer	Feb. 10	Apr. 10
Hirano Maru	Feb. 2	Apr. 7
Idomeneus	Mar. 25	May 15
Kamo Maru	Mar. 11	May. 15
Kashima Maru		Apr. 30
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Mar. 31
Katori Maru	Mar. 25	May. 15
Kashgar	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
Khiva	Feb. 5	Apr. 4
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Apr. 5
Lycaon	Mar. 11	May 1
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Mongara	Apr. 29	June. 12
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Apr. 27
Merionethshire	Jan. 30	Apr. 17
Neleus	Feb. 5	Apr. 6
Nellore	Apr. 15	May. 30
Nagoya**	Feb. 5	Apr. 13
Namur	Mar. 4	Apr. 14
Novara	Apr. 1	May 11
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 17
Nankin	Mar. 18	Apr. 27
Oanfa	Feb. 12	Apr. 16
Peleus	Mar. 18	May 8
Pyrrhus	Feb. 26	Apr. 23
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Apr. 10
Teucer	Jan. 29	Apr. 8

FROM SYDNEY

Eastern	Mar. 15	Apr. 12

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Apr. 4	May 2
Awa Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 4
Empress of Asia		Apr. 21
Monteagle		Apr. 28
Shidzuoka Maru	Mar. 17	Apr. 13
Tamba Maru	Apr. 18	May 16

FROM NEW YORK

City of Agra	Jan. 15	Apr. 5
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Apr. 3
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Apr. 25
Eurypylus		May 20
Indradeo	Jan. 17	Apr. 5
Indrawadi	Jan. 19	Apr. 10
Indraghiri	Dec. 5	Apr. 2
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Apr. 1
Netherby Hall		Apr. 3
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Apr. 5

FROM CHRISTIANIA

Ceylon	Feb. 7	Apr. 5
Siam	Feb. 8	Apr. 2
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Apr. 4
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Apr. 7

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Bessie Dollar		May 18
Canada Maru	Apr. 13	May 10
China	Mar. 11	Apr. 1
Chiyo Maru	Mar. 4	Apr. 11
Mexico Maru	Mar. 23	Apr. 19
Tacoma Maru	May 4	May 28
Tenyo Maru	Mar. 25	May 9
Persia Maru	Mar. 15	Apr. 1
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, April 1, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Siangkiang Maru, Capt. T. Honjo, will be despatch from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Sunday, April 2, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachang Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, April 4, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenion, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The str. Feichin, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The str. Keelung Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on the 3rd. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will leave on Tuesday, April 11. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will leave on Tuesday, April 11. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Chipshing left Tientsin for Hongkong via Chefoo on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The L.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hacan left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The China Mail Steamship Company, Ltd.'s s.s. China sailed from San Francisco on March 17, via Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki, and is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai via Ningpo on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Lienshing left Tientsin for Hongkong and Canton at 8 p.m. on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Atsuta Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Kitano Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co.'s buoy today at about 9.30 a.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 11 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for London on Sunday, April, 2.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Machaon left Kuchinotzu for Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. Malta left Kobe at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The B.I. s.s. Japan left Calcutta for Shanghai, via the Straits and Hongkong, on the morning of the 25th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on April 11.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Kobe at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, March 28, sailed for Yokohama at noon and was due to arrive at the latter on Wednesday afternoon, the 29th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Amoy for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Namsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Otaru Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Sardinia which left Shanghai on the February 7, arrived in Marseilles on the 23rd instant.

The English Mail which left Shanghai per P. and O. s.s. Namur on February 20, arrived at Marseilles on the 27th instant per P. and O. s.s. Medina.

The East Asiatic Co's Motorship left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday and is expected to arrive here on April 2 at the China Merchants' Eastern Wharf.

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya, with the London mail of February 24, left Hongkong on Thursday, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai on Sunday morning, April 2. She brings 4,775 bales of Bombay yarn, and 2,673 bales of Bombay cotton.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mrs. Y. Travers, Mrs. and Miss Martzintovitch, and Miss Loggin.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Miss McQuown.

Per C.N. s.s. Luchow from Hongkong:—Mr. Gull, Mr. J. H. Brotherton, Miss Jones, Mr. J. H. Beelmer, Mr. John Angle, Mr. N. Koloboff, Mr. A. Lepp, Mr. A. Moick, and Mr. C. Aksenoff.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and child, and Mrs. and Miss Howell.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah for Hankow:—Mr. E. Schwartz.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. E. Casey.

Per C.N. s.s. Kinling for Hankow:—Mr. A. C. Salmon.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 8 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carisea	Carlowitz	U S A
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Mar 23	Hankow	Chienchang	839	Chi.	Kyle	F S N Co	N.S.C.W.
Mar 26	Balikpapan	Cardium	3994	Br.	Head	A P Co	APCLW
Mar 28	Antung	Chekiang	1313	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.	C N C W
Mar 28	Hongkong	Chiyuen	1211	Chi.	Rose	C.M.S.N Co	K.L.Y.W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2657	Ger.	Voerbesk	H. D. & Co.	U S A
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Mar 28	Japan	Fukuju Maru	1242	Jap.	Nokubu	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
Mar 29	Japan	Fuyo Maru	782	Jap.	Kanayama	M. B. K.	H Y P W
Feb 4	Singapore	Islami	1608	Fr.	Watson	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Mar 28	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Mar 28	Singapore	Keemun	5871	Br.	Collister	B. & S.	H W Y K
Mar 29	Hongkong	Luchow	2121	Br.	Ibbs	B. & S.	
Mar 29	Hongkong	Liangchow	1220	Br.	Benson	B. & S.	W T W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B I
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	682	Ger	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B I
Mar 28	Dalny	Niitaka Maru	1648	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. K. K.	O S K Y W
Mar 28	Japan	Nichiren Maru	1246	Jap.	Suzuki	F. & Co.	M.B.K.W.
Jan 31	Keelung	Otowa Maru	877	Jap.	Hyedo	N.K.K	Int D
Mar 29	Japan	Omi Maru	2501	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
Mar 25	Ningpo	Robert Poizat	747	Am.	Aldaquer	Pozat	O W S B
Mar 18	Japan	Rokko Maru	1542	Jap.	Sato	S. S.	T K W
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	840	Ger	Arnelt	H A L	Int. D W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	6486	Aus	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	495	Chi.	Ching	S N Co	K N D W
Feb 1	Dalny	Shanghai	270	Jap.	Gamo	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Mar 21	Hankow	Siangkiang M.	880	Jap.	Horjo	N. K. K.	O D
Mar 27	Cruise	Store Nordiske	659	Dan	Christiansen	G.N.T.Co.	8 p.
Mar 29	V'divostock	Simbirsk	1356	Rus.	Milovzoroff	R V F	9 P
Mar 28	Hankow	Talee Maru	1988	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. K.	L P D W
Mar 29	Hankow	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.
Mar 18	C'wangtao	Vestfold	1172	Nor.	Bestelsen	K. M. A.	Y T P D
Mar 22	Hankow	Yungshin	1468	Chi.	Jones	N. S. N. Co	Y T P D W
Mar 28	N'chwang	Yushun	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N.Co	Y K B W.
Mar 29	Swatow	Yochow	1290	Br.	Somme	B. & S	W T W
Mar 29	Japan	Yeijo Maru	15 7	Jap.	Muro	F. & Co.	10 p.

Siccawei Weather Report

29.—A depression travels from the Pechihli Bay towards Korea; it is followed with a strong northerly gale in Liaotung and Shantung.

The barometer is still falling in central and western China.

Southerly winds and fine warm weather at Shanghai.

30.—Sky uniformly veiled. Rather fresh N.E. gusts.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, March 30, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	761.08	761.87
" " inches	29.92	30.00
Variation n m. for 24 h	-0.88	+0.66
Variation n m. for 12 h	+1.74	+1.40
Wind: Direction	NE	NE
Wind: Kilom per hour	17	19
Wind: Miles	10.6	24 2
Temperature: Cen	11°3	11°2
Temperature: Fahr.	52.3	52 2
Humidity: sc	84	90
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfallinches	—	—

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia	"	21
Monteagle	"	28
Empress of Russia	May	19
Empress of Japan	June	3
Empress of Asia	"	16
Monteagle	July	1
Empress of Russia	"	14
Empress of Japan	July	29
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11
Empress of Russia	Sept.	9

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Apr. 11
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	May 9
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 8
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 23
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 9

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Apr. 28
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May 23
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July. 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
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APRIL 21, JUNE 26, SEPT. 1.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
APRIL 6, JUNE 12 AUG. 18

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
'PHONE 4773. FIRST FLOOR, UNION BLDG

LA PROVENCE IS SUNK; 930 LOST WITH CRUISER

Big French Vessel, Once The Queen of Atlantic Liners, Torpedoed

A MEDITERRANEAN TRAGEDY

Details of Disaster Are Suppressed; Torpedo Boats In Rescue Work

Paris, February 29.—La Provence, former transatlantic liner and recently an auxiliary French cruiser, was sunk last Saturday in the Mediterranean. The loss of life is estimated at 930, although it may reach 1,000.

With more secretiveness than usual, the Ministry of Marine is guarding the details of the disaster, which was announced for the first time this morning. An official statement stated that at the time of the accident there were 1,800 persons aboard the cruiser.

Later another statement said that there were 870 survivors. At Malta 296 were landed, while 400 others were landed on the Greek island of Melos.

Ten torpedo boats and other craft are scouring the vicinity of the scene of the accident for others who may still be alive. It is believed they have picked up a number, sufficient to account for the difference between those who have been landed and the reported survivors.

Not a word is forthcoming from the Ministry of Marine as to how La Provence met her fate. It is generally accepted as a fact, however, that she was sent to the bottom by a torpedo, as German and Austrian submarines have been confining their activities recently to Mediterranean waters.

Hear Of Two Submarines

One report states that two submarines atttacked the cruiser. Before she could summon aid, she had been torpedoed, and immediately began to sink. At the time of the attack she was in the middle of the Mediterranean, midway between Malta and Melos, which are about 600 miles apart.

The signals of distress that were sent out did not bring aid until after the vessel had sank. From the large number of persons aboard, it is evident that La Provence was carrying troops either from or to Salonica.

The troops and crew had taken to the boats, and, as rapidly as they were picked up they were hurried to Melos or Malta. The first of the survivors reached Melos on Sunday morning.

Announcement of the disaster was witheld in the hope that all of those aboard would be picked up. This hope finally had to be abandoned, however, by the officials.

Was 'Queen of the Seas'

La Provence was almost as dear to the hearts of Americans as she was to Frenchmen. For a number of years she was "Queen of the Seas," the largest, finest and fastest of the trans-Atlantic liners.

From the time she was built in St. Nazaire, in 1906, until the outbreak of the war, she was engaged in the New York-Havre service of the French line, the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique. She was built for speed and luxury.

Displaying 13,753 tons, La Provence made twenty-five knots on her maiden trip to New York, covering the distance between Havre and Sandy Hook in five days, twenty-three hours and ten minutes, which was at that time, and for long afterward, a record.

Constant service decreased her speed, until, at the outbreak of the war, she could make little better than twenty-one knots. She remained, however, the crack ship of the line.

Lost Her Speed Record

Long before that time, however, the Mauretania and the Lusitania and other British and German liners had taken her speed record from her.

La Provence was 624 feet long, 65 feet beam and 38 feet deep. She was one of the first of the modern ships to be built with a double bottom, which was divided into twenty water-tight compartments.

These could be closed automatically from the bridge in twenty seconds. It is probable, however, that when she was torpedoed her machinery was put out of commission.

At the offices of the French line yesterday it was stated that the company had had no control of the vessel since the beginning of the war.

What U. S. Gains by Nicaragua Treaty

The map shows the location of th e perputual right of way along the San Juan river and the Lake of Nic aragua for a transoceanic canal for the payment of $3,000,000 in gold, the treaty for which was ratified by the U. S. Senate last month. It is expecte d that the Nicaraguan government will immediately ratify the treaty also.

Under this treaty the United Stat es gains an option on the only portion of Central America, outside of Panam a, through which a canal, connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific might be constructed. This effectively checks any competition with the Panama Canal by any other country. Also the United States gets 99 year leases on Great Corn and Little Corn Islands, and to a Naval base yet to be selected on the Nicaraguan coast of Fonseca Bay.

Russians' Dniester Gains Were Simply Vanguard Fighting

Vienna Asserts; Austrians Only Fell Back on Main Body After Reconnoitering

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram (delayed).—Vienna, March 26.—Russian theater.—The engagements near Latatsh, on the Dniester, described in the Russian reports, were in reality vanguard skirmishes only. The Austro-Hungarian reconnoitering troops withdrew obviously to the main positions when strong Russian forces advanced. The Russians did not attempt, during the last weeks, to attack the main positions of the army of General von Pflanzer-Baltin.

Italian theater.—The enemy's artillery bombarded the Doberdo heights and the Fella district, also some places on the Tyrol front. East of the Ploeken pass, Austro-Hungarian troops entered the Italian positions. Near Marter, in the Sugana valley, an enemy attack was repulsed.

80,000 Russian Casualties

Berlin, March 29.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states: The Russian attacks, in which 60 Russian divisions are participating, made against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's front, have not yet terminated. The Russian casualties are calculated not to be less than 80,000 on a front of 120 kilometers. On March 19, seven Russian regiments attacked a German cavalry brigade, with the result that the Russians lost about 3,000 men, while the Germans lost 2 dead and 6 wounded.

Later on, a German cavalry detachment counter-attacked and made 160 Russian prisoners. The German positions are so excellently fortified and are provided with such a number of machine-guns and guns that all Russian attacks are doomed to failure.

The German lines are unshaken and unshakable. The Russians meanwhile are continuing to drive their soldiers into certain death.

Do Everything Possible For Mesopotamia Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir J. Jardine asked whether steps had been taken to supply the British forces in Mesopotamia with drugs and appliances useful in cases of diseases likely to occur in hot weather.

Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, assured him that all the resources of the War Office in personnel or stores had been offered to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, said that he had not received any letter or memorial regarding compulsory military training of Europeans in India. He understood that the Raj had been addressed on the subject, but he had not been informed what action they proposed to take. He would again enquire on the matter.

Cardinal Mercier's Secretary Is Arrested On Espionage Charge

Germans Allege He Carried Letters Between Belgium And Allied Lines

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, March 29.—Reports from Brussels, according to the Deutsche Ueberseedienst, state that the private secretary of Cardinal Mercier, Louzin, has been arrested. The investigations against Louzin began some time ago, as he was suspected of maintaining forbidden intercourse with the enemy.

The searching of Louzin's residence proved that he has intimate relations with the organization "Oeuvre du mot du Soldat." This organization secretly carried letters between Belgium and the enemy's front.

GEN. LARGEAU KILLED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 29.—General Largeau has died of wounds received at Verdun.

POLIVANOFF RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 29.—General Polivanoff, Minister of War, has resigned and General Chouvaieff, head of the commissariat department, has been appointed his successor.

M. KRUPENSKI LEAVES

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 30.—M. Krupenski left for Petrograd by last night's mail train.

Twelve New N. China Mammals Discovered

Researches of Messrs. Anderson And de C. Sowerby Bring Total to Over 200

Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby read a paper before a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society yesterday afternoon on his recent researches regarding the fauna of Northern China. Mr. Sowerby was recently through the north on an expedition for the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D.C. The expedition had to do with the mammals of the provinces of Shensi, Shansi, Kansu, and Chihli.

Mr. Sowerby said that formerly he had accompanied Anderson, the famous American collector, on a similiar expedition. Later he was sent out by the Smithsonian Institution for the purpose of checking up and confirming researches that had already been made by others. Though this was the primary purpose of his trip, he discovered twelve new species. Before Anderson made his researches only 130 varieties of mammals were known in this district. Now over 200 are recognised.

One problem about the discovery of these new beasts was the difficulty in finding names for them. That accounts for the fact that there is a rat in the district called the Duke of Bedford rat and another called the Duchess of Bedford rat. Mr. Sowerby explained that these species were given their names because the expeditions which found them were supported by the Duke of Bedford.

It was an ordinary thing for one of these scientific hunters to christen newly discovered varieties after his friends and for that reason Anderson, and most of his family have their names attached to unsuspecting animals that roam about Northern China. This promiscuous naming was not allowed by the Smithsonian Institute, which insisted that the names of new species be founded on some striking mark or peculiarity. The talk was illustrated with lantern views.

Pte. Tenney Wins American Co. Cup

The cup competition held yesterday by the American Company, S. V. C., was won by Pte. Tenney, representing the 2nd platoon. The rules of the competition were that the cup was to go to the smartest and best drilled soldier in the company. Pte. Ashley, representing the 1st platoon, was Pte. Tenney's only rival when the final weeding out had been finished.

For a long time it was hard for the judges to decide between the two so perfectly did they go through the manual. At last Pte. Ashley was ruled out on a small technicality.

The competition was held at the Town Hall where an admiring gallery of wives and sweethearts beamed upon the contestants. Another similar competition probably will be held next month.

Business and Official Notices

5½% Russian Internal Short Termed Loan of 1916
FOR
Rbls. 2,000,000,000

SUBCRIPTION to the above loan will be opened in Russia from the 28th of March till the 5th of May inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan is redeemable at par on the 1st February, 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly, on the 1st of February and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above Loan runs from the 1st-14th of February, it must be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Shanghai and its Branches in China and Japan are ready to accept applications for the above named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advance against the scrip.

I. JEZIERSKI,
Manager.
9189

Arch Colonel Golf Ball
at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball
at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz
Braid's Special Ball
at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz
Captive Golf Ball
at $2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.
A133, Szechuen Road,

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the fourteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Friday, the 31st March, 1916, at 3.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 15th March, 1916.
9062

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary
6872

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,
No. 4 Canton Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line		
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
		221				
7						8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tsinanfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Perry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nan'sang..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.05	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW .. arr	9.40		11.34	12.43	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
dep	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.51			5.14
dep	1.33	9.02	4.24		6.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.70		6 [illegible]	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.53
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.46		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.58	9.55	12.15	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6 20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45		WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2 40	4 10	6.00	8.25
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54	6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8 4
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1 45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.5.

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8 55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.53	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	10.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.35
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.53	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 a.m.	19 p.m.	21 p m	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.06	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within their Salesroom at No. 135-136a, Szechuen Road,

ON

Saturday, the 1st of April,

at 10 a.m.

A Long Line of Useful Household Furniture and Effects.

ON VIEW NOW.

9192

The Kochien Transportation & Tow Boat Co. (1913), Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual General Meeting of the Kochien Transportation & Tow Boat Coy. (1913), Limited, will be held at the Palace Hotel, Nos. 1 and 2, Nanking Road, on Monday, the 10th April, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3rd to the 10th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd March, 1916.

9171

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Monday, the 10th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 10th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Shanghai, 25th March, 1916.

9172

Special Announcement

THE undersigned for several years has been engaged in investigating and manufacturing the best chloride of lime (used particularly for purifying water) and has earned a reputation far and wide. Recently it has been learned that some shameless persons have taken our name, disguising their inferior quality of goods, and selling to customers under the name of the undersigned. As the matter is of great importance as regards our reputation, the fact is therefore hereby especially announced to both our foreign and Chinese customers. Those who desire to buy from us the best lime, of which we have just received several different kinds, may come to our shop at 173 to 175 Nantou, of the native city, in the premises at the rear of the Sin Wu Tai Theatre. (華界十六鋪大街新舞臺後門).

HSEN MIOU COMPANY.
Nantou.
(南市生茂行啓)

9212

"ELEPHANT HEAD"

Pilsener Beer

AT ALL BARS

and

IN MOST HOMES.

It is the Beer

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

The rich, creamy "Head" that tops off each glass is your guarantee that this beer is fresh.

Most important of all
IT IS PURE.

Brewed and bottled especially for and guaranteed by

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

72, Szechuen Road

The Event of the Season!

Hill & Co's. "Grand Bazaar"

Opens on Monday, April 3, 1916

AT NO. 8, NANKING ROAD.

(Opposite Lane, Crawford & Co.)

And Offers for 12 Days Only

$40,000 of New Goods

For Spring and Summer

At Pre-War Prices!!!

The goods include:

Bed Linen: Sheeting, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bedspreads, Mosquito Netting, Blankets, Counterpanes, etc.

Table Linen: Irish Linen Table Cloths and Serviettes, Superior Damask, Napkins, Tapestry Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners, Tray Cloths, Duchess Sets, etc.

Curtains, Towels, etc.: Bath and Face Towels, Bath Sheets, Bath Robes, Bath Mats, Pantry Glass and Kitchen Towelling, Huckaback Towels, Swiss Lace Curtains, Curtain Material, etc.

New Season's Dress Fabrics: Voiles, Serges, Poplins, Holland Linens, Koro, Silkine, Zephyrs, Ginghams, Blousing, etc.

White Goods: Piques, Drills, Fine Ducks, Lawns, Nainsooks, Longcloths, Madapolams, Swiss Muslin, etc.

W. B. Corsets: 1916 Models, NOFORM H. and H. H. for any figure.

Hose and ½ Hose: In pure silk, art silk, Lisle and Cotton, any size in all leading shades.

Footwear: In Black, Tan and Patent Leathers and Canvas, in all sizes for Ladies, Gents and children.

For Men's Wear: 7 kinds of Underwear, Shirts, Pyjamas, 1,600 Neckties, Linen and Soft Collars, Braces, Belts, 1,800 pairs Socks, Panama Hats, Straw Hats, etc.

For Children: Dresses, Frocks, Pinafores, Wash Suits, Tunics, Pelisses, Coats, Robes, Boots, Shoes, Sandals, Sox, Stockings, Ribbed Vests, Straw Hats, etc.

And 100's of other useful articles on which we save you from 20 to 60 per cent.

Remember! On the principle of "Small Profits—Quick Turnover" We offer you NEW GOODS at OLD PRICES

The Bazaar is open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

For 12 days only!

Commencing Monday, April 3,

AT 8, NANKING ROAD.

9237

Astor House Hotel

ON SATURDAY next, the 1st April, the main dining-room, having been re-decorated, will be used for dinner.

The weekly dance will take place in the ball-room as before and will commence at 9.30 p.m.

9220

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR? WEST 1090.? ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Get Ready for Winter

The one best way to get results from your storage battery this winter is to let us tell you how. Come in any time.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

Do You Want To Sell Your Car?

There will be a Special Issue of THE CHINA PRESS on Sunday week, April 9, consisting of about 40 pages, divided into four sections—News, Sporting, Spring Fashions and Automobile. The Automobile Section will contain 16 pages, and space will be reserved in this for private advertisers who may wish to dispose of their cars.

The advertisements will be given good display, and the charge for a single column 2½ inch announcement will be Mex. $2.50.

Advertisements will be received up to and including Wednesday, the 5th prox.

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, To-day, the 31st March, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 31st March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.

Shanghai, 15th March, 1916.

9056

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their Offices, No. 6, Kiukiang Road, fourth floor, Today, the 31st of March, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. L. SEITZ,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 14th March, 1916.

9059

Astor House Hotel

ON SATURDAY next, the 1st April, a GRAND SUPPER will be given in the newly re-decorated dining-room after the performance of CINDERELLA.

Tables may be booked in advance at the Hotel office.

9220

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

THE CATHAY LACE Co.

19, NANKING ROAD

Respectfully beg to announce to the residents of Shanghai that they have opened business at the above address with a select stock of

Silks, Hand-made Laces and Embroideries.

Everything of first-class quality and at moderate prices.

Inspection invited; satisfaction guaranteed.

8943

The Secret of Success in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED GOODS TO SELL IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.

1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

The Automobile Club of China

MEMBERS are reminded that the Annual General Meeting of the Club will be held at the rooms of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, No. 1 Yuen-ming-yuen Road, Shanghai, on Friday, 31st March, 1916, at 5 o'clock p.m.

9216

CHENG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Directors of the Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited, held on Monday, the 20th March, 1916, it was decided to pay on 31st March, 1916, an interim dividend of 4%—equal to 20 Tael Cents per share—on the Capital of the Company to those shareholders on record on 24th March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 24th day of March to 31st of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, March 20, 1916

9130

CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER

The Rev. C. E. Darwent's

Telephone Number has been changed from 1078 to

674

9240-M-31-A-2

LYCEUM THEATRE

April 2nd, Lord's Day Evening, at 8:45 p.m

Apostle Francis M. Royall will, God willing, deliver an address of far-reaching importance.

PRELUDE:

Exposure of that Anti-Christian and Un-Scientific so-called Christian Science.

SUBJECT: Back to God.

Seats Free.

Freewill offerings only received.

Everybody Welcome

9238

NOTICE

FROM 1st April, 1916, the Shanghai offices of the undersigned will be situated at No. 81 Szechuen Road. Tel. 4787.

S. A. Seth,

Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming.

Accountants & Auditors.
Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.

9208

LOST

ONE Bank Draft, No. 3705, for Mex. $100, due on the 27th March, 1916, issued by Ting Kong Bank (鼎康莊). The above having been declared null and void at the said Bank, the public is hereby warned against accepting or negotiating the same.

CHENG CHING-KEE.
(陳慶記)

9219

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality

6724

NOTICE

WE regret to have to notify our customers that, owing to the increased cost of Provisions, coupled with increased freight on same, we are reluctantly compelled to advance our retail prices from 1st April next.

Shanghai Chinese Provision Dealers

9124

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8883

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

8251 Telephone 3482

TO LET, close to Garden Bridge, comfortable bedroom with bathroom. Telephone. Rent $30. Breakfast if desired. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

9228

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

9230

LARGE well-furnished rooms with board, excellent food (cooking under personal supervision). Prices reasonable. Apply to Mrs. A. Abeles, 23, North Szechuen Road.

9211-A-4

WELL-FURNISHED Front Room, with small room, bathroom, balcony attached, and board. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Melbourne House, 12A, Quinsan Gardens.

9194-M-31

KOREA, SEOUL: For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

TO LET, a flat; two large bedrooms, half verandah enclosed, with or without board; also smaller room, 31, Boone Road.

9185

NOS. 8 and 11, Quinsan Gardens. Rooms facing Park, with all comforts. No. 11.

9070-M-31

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate.

9080-A-17

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, two German sheep dogs, answer to the names Liesl and Hansl; one German pointer, answers to Shnock, in vicinity of Kiukiang Road. If found, please advise A. Quoika, Kiukiang Road.

9232-A-1

MEDICAL

MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen Road, Midwife, with 25 years' experience, is open to attend patients. Best references.

8695

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8910

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a house in busiest part of Nanking Road, two storeys, and nice roomy shop with large shop-window. Tls. 200 per month. Apply to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.

9236-M-31

TO LET, most charming, elegantly-furnished German residence for summer or earlier, Avenue Joffre. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.

9229-A-2

MOKANSHAN, to sell or rent, a double, furnished stone cottage suitable for one large, or two small families. Six minutes from the church and swimming-pool. Excellent view. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS.

9222-A-1

TO LET, June 1st, six-roomed house, in French concession. Tennis court and garage. Rent Tls. 92.50; furniture if desired. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.

9225-A-5

TO LET, detached, furnished house with garden, conservatory, garage, stable, etc., three bedrooms; Western district, near tramway. Available for five months. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.

9221-A-1

SITUATIONS WANTED

QUALIFIED Bookkeeper, good correspondent, seeks position. Will accept moderate salary. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

9239-A-2

BRITISHER, free from 9 a.m. to noon, requires position as canvasser or similar. Knows Shanghai. Will accept small salary. Apply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.

9231-A-1

WELL-EDUCATED Chinese, with thirty years' experience teaching Chinese to foreigners, is open to receive two additional students after six p.m. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.

9234-A-2

SITUATIONS VACANT

HELP WANTED, a girl or young lady, preferably one speaking German, to act as a companion to two small American children living near the French Park. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.

9235

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, the loan of a Persian cat (male) for a few weeks. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

9214-M-31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a Stevens single-shot rifle, 22 cal., new, with 100 cartridges. Price $15. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.

9227-A-2

FOR SALE, "Indian" motorcycle, good condition, rated 7½ h.p., uses either kerosene or gasoline for fuel. Owner going home. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

9221-A-1

FOR SALE, a building lot of approximately three-and-a-half mow on the Route Ferguson in the French Concession Extension, near International Siccawei Road. This land is high and suitable for a residence. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS.

9210-M-31

RIFLE. French rifle for sale, in excellent condition, with case; manufacturer, de St. Etienne: price Taels 60. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.

9233-A-2

WANTED, new or second-hand gentleman's saddle and bridle complete. Apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.

9218-M-31

WANTED to purchase, a used roll-top desk and a small combination safe. Reply, with particulars, to Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS

9215-M-31

WANTED, a number of empty barrels; must be strong and clean. Reply, giving description and prices, to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.

9215-M-31